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WHY THE WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA SHOULD VOTE FOR MALLONEY AND REMMEL,

Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for President and Vice-President.

An Analysis of the Classes and Political Parties in the United States—The Republican Party—The Democratic Party—The Socialist Labor Party—A Vote for McKinley and Roosevelt Is a Vote for the Perpetuation of Capitalism—A Vote for Bryan and Stevenson Is a Vote for the Perpetuation of Capitalism—A Vote for Malloney and Remmel Is a Vote for the Abolition of Capitalism and the Organization of the Socialist Republic, a Republic in Which Those Who Wish To Live by Their Own Labor Shall Have Abundant Opportunity, While Those Who Wish To Live On the Labor of Others (As the Capitalists and Their Parasites Live at Present) Will Be Accorded the Same Option the Capitalists Give the Workers To-day: the Option To Go To Work or Starve.

FELLOW WORKINGMEN:—

There are three political parties in the field, each representing one of the three classes into which the nation has been divided by the Capitalist System; that is, by the private ownership of the means of production. They are:

1. *The Republican Party, representing the Plutocracy;*

2. *The Democratic Party, representing the Middle Class;*

3. *The Socialist Labor Party, representing the Working Class.*

In order to vote intelligently, each citizen, whether moved by personal interests of the meanest sort or by public considerations of the highest order, should therefore know exactly what the classes are which those three parties respectively represent. He should at least know enough of their past development and present condition to correctly infer their aspirations and prospects. Then—and then only—will the past record and present declarations of each party become intelligible to him. Then—and then only—will he be able to form a clear idea of what the party for which he may vote will, on the one hand, seek to accomplish, and, on the other hand, succeed in accomplishing if placed in power at the coming election.

But no knowledge is acquired without some effort, and we must here request your earnest attention. At the risk of saying much that is supposed to be generally well known, but with a view to the more forcible presentation of truths that are generally unknown, we shall proceed methodically, beginning with an inquiry into the nature and power of the three economic classes above named.

I.—THE PLUTOCRATIC CLASS.

By this expression, "The Plutocracy," is meant that highly organized class of great Capitalists, which, small in numbers but powerful in wealth, owns or controls the corporations and trusts. As a body, it therefore owns or controls all the great industries, which in their present state of development require a vast amount of capital, obtainable only by association in the corporate or trust form; the share of each associate being represented by stocks or bonds, which he can sell or exchange or bequeath, or in any way transfer to another idle person without in the least affecting the existence and activity of the corporate body.

Manifestly, this plutocratic mode of associated ownership and concentrated management was an essential requirement of industrial progress *under the Capitalist System.* Manifestly, under that system it would have been impossible, without such association and concentration of private means, to build railroads and telegraphs, to construct, develop and apply the powerful machinery now in use in all the departments of industry, or to carry on the vast operations of commerce (the national and international exchange and distribution of products) which have been so instrumental in opening new fields of natural wealth and in establishing close relations between the people of countries most widely separated by geographical distance and traditional habits.

From all of which it does not, however, follow by any means that we are indebted to Capitalism in any form for any progress made since its advent, as its apologists, who conveniently take the effect for the cause, would have us believe. *For that progress we are exclusively indebted to modern science and invention, which compelled Capitalism to assume a form under which it could be an instrument of progress, instead of remaining a hindrance to it.*

In that new form it may consequently be termed the "New Capitalism," to distinguish it from the "Old Capitalism," characterized by the mode of scattered ownership and divided management, which almost universally prevailed in the infancy of the modern system of production by machinery.

It will be observed that in this advanced form of Capitalism the personality (the individuality) of the Capitalist, as such, disappears entirely. As a mere stock or bond holder he is an idle person, clipping coupons. The financial managers, as such, are mere stipendiaries of the corporate body, although they may be, and generally are, Capitalists also, availing themselves of their opportunities of manipulation to feather their own nests at the expense of their trusting fellows. As to the technical managers—the men of brain, science, or special knowledge upon whom every industry owned by the Plutocracy depends for its practical workings, social usefulness and constant progress—they are wage-earners only, more or less well paid, and as such belong to that great Working Class of which we shall speak later on.

II—THE MIDDLE CLASS.

By this term, "The Middle Class," is meant that unorganized mass of small Capitalists, who individually and competitively, with or without the aid of hired labor, carry on a productive industry or a commercial business of little magnitude upon such limited means as they possess, supplemented in most cases by such money loans or commercial credits as they may obtain from the Plutocracy.

To this class belong the small farmers, small manufacturers, retailers, contractors or sub-contractors, agents, brokers, hotel-keepers and all other such "gentry." Among those who are engaged in productive industry, many play second fiddle to the plutocratic corporations, upon which they depend for the sale of their products or for the use of their services as "sweaters" of labor. Again, most of those who are engaged in commercial pursuits are in like dependence for the purchase of their stocks. *All look upon the wage-worker as a legitimate prey, to be underpaid for his labor, and to be overcharged for his necessities.*

It is said, quite truly, that as a rule the people of this class work hard, and that their net earnings are low. They work in two ways, namely: as managers of their own small capitalistic affairs, and as craftsmen or clerks in their own employ. But the work they do as managers—the work of "buying cheap and selling dear"—however necessary for the preservation of their personal capitalistic interests, is not a work of social utility. It does not add a blade of grass to the general mass of wealth. Moreover, it is far less efficient, in proportion to the amount of business involved, than the work of the plutocratic manager.

At any rate they soon find that they cannot readily get a larger share of the fleece of Labor than the small capital at their command entitles them to under that Capitalist System which they uphold so strenuously; for the landlord increases his rent, the tax collector his bill, etc., while the competitor near by reduces his prices. As to the actually useful work which they may perform as producers or distributors, it is of even less value than similar work performed by a wage-slave in the service of the Plutocracy, because of the higher efficiency given to Labor by the superiority of plutocratic machinery and organization. It cannot appreciably contribute to his enrichment if perchance he is fairly prosperous, or to his relief if he is hard-pinched. *It is not by working like a bee, but by robbing the bee, that honey is gathered.* The small Middle Class man who must work like a wage-slave because he cannot maintain his plane of life upon the income which he derives from his capital, not only remains poor, but steadily grows poorer, and in the end falls into bankruptcy.

Obviously, then, the Middle Class—that great Middle Class which was for so long a time the ruling economic and political power in this country—is, as we see it to-day, a rotten remnant of past conditions. In so far as it still acts a part in production and distribution, it is merely a convenient instrument of the Plutocracy, to be cast away as soon as Plutocracy itself shall have sufficiently perfected its own machinery and extended its own organization.

III—THE WORKING CLASS.

As this is the class to which the present appeal is addressed, there is no need of dwelling here at length upon its condition. Every wage-worker knows that *in order to live he must sell his labor power to a Capitalist;* that in a *small fraction* of the time for which he sells that labor power he produces a value equal to the amount of money called wages, which he receives for the whole time; and that all the value which he produces over and above his own market value—that is, over and above his own wages—is appropriated by the Capitalist as "*profits.*"

He knows—or ought to know by this time—that such is, in a nutshell, the swindling process through which the *Capitalist Class amasses wealth without working,* and is enabled besides to waste in luxury considerably more than it "saves." He knows that every improvement in the machinery and methods of production, by reducing the time necessary to produce the value of his own wages without reducing the length of his work-day, not only increases the amount of wealth which the Capitalist can "save" or waste, but generally decreases the worker's pittance; for in such cases the Capitalist, unable to "save" or waste all the surplus wealth which the workers produce, casts a number of them into the street or "shuts up shop" altogether, shouting, "Crisis!"

Here, then, comes the army of the starving; the reserve army of unemployed labor, competing with the employed for the privilege of working. A singular army, unlike any other, in that it fights the more eagerly for its masters, as it costs nothing to them. Whichever side wins in this internecine strife between workingmen, wages go down and the capitalist process is resumed with an increased power of grinding human life into profit.

Then comes a "Labor Fakir" and shouts "organize!" Aye, "in union is strength." Organize. But for what purpose? To this question common sense would answer: "To abolish the Wage System; to do away with Capitalism and its swindling process; to substitute the associated producers for the associated plunderers of wealth; in a word, to socialize the means of production." But the Labor Fakir, whose sole object, highly "practical," is to live comfortably, capitalist-like, at the expense of his ill-paid dupes, answers: "To keep out the unemployed; to get for *my* union a monopoly of labor. *No politics in the union.*"

Of course the employing classes—and especially the Plutocracy, which is now, by far, the largest employer of labor—has nothing to fear from a "union" founded on such a basis and for such a purpose. The unemployed continue fighting the employed, and the employer wins. But supposing even that the wage-working people could be so organized that there would be no "scabs," they would still in the end have to surrender, since the *Capitalists hold all the means of life.*

IV.—ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

It is, indeed, a very plain fact that class interests and class politics are inseparable. The very existence of Capitalism requires in the first place that the fundamental principles upon which it is established be recognized by the political body—that is, by the nation in its corporate capacity—as the basis of all the economic relations between its citizens. As a consequence it requires also that the public powers protect with all their might the private interests naturally developed by that system. In other words, so long as the political body recognizes and protects it, Capitalism cannot be attacked; and as a matter of course it will be thus recognized and protected so long as the Capitalists themselves control the public powers.

And the same principle applies to all other forms of social-economic organization in any age and in any country. The nature of government necessarily depends on the nature of the economic institutions upon which the social structure is built; for goverment is a mere agency established and kept up to maintain at any cost and develop to the utmost the prevailing economic system. *Under Feudalism, government is of the lords, by the lords, for the lords. Under Capitalism, government is of the Capitalists, by the Capitalists, for the Capitalists. Under Socialism alone can government be of the people, by the people, for the people.* From the conflict between lords inevitably issues the greater lord, or absolute monarch. From the conflict between Capitalists issues the all-powerful Capitalist coalition, or Trust. *In Socialism alone can there be no conflict of interests, no coalition of privileges, no social inequality, and no class despotism, because the social structure is a Co-operative Commonwealth, in which all have equal economic rights and duties.*

V.—THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

But we have seen that in the course of capitalist development three classes have been formed, whose interests are more and more in opposition. There is consequently growing in intensity and bitterness a *struggle between those three classes, the end of which can only come with the destruction of the two that are the least fit to survive.* Again, from what has just been said, it is evident that in such a conflict each class *must* strive with increasing energy to possess itself of the public powers, for the purpose of either advancing its economic interests or retarding its downfall. Hence the successive formation of the three political parties above named, and also, in particular, the widening of the breach between the Democratic Party and the Republican, which until a recent date were actually little more than office-seeking political factions of one great Capitalist Party.

VI.—CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

By this expression, "Class-Consciousness," is meant the comprehension of the fact that persons belonging to the same social class have certain common interests, in the defense of which they must unite. Of the workingman, for instance, who does not realize this fact and therefore remains isolated among his fellows, looking only for himself, we say that he is not class-conscious. Of the workingman who, fully realizing it, acts acordingly, we not only say that he is class-conscious but that he is moved in his conduct by a true spirit of *class solidarity.* But of the workingman who realizes it, yet does not act accordingly, we say that he is a traitor to his class.

Class-consciousness must obviously increase with the growing intensity of the *class struggle.* But in the beginning it is not equally strong and does not increase at the same rate in the three social classes. A hasty glance at its historic development in the United States will clearly show that such is the case.

In this country at least, owing to its vast extent and abundant natural wealth (which the first occupant could make his own) the lines between the classes were not at first sharply defined. The existence of a slave-holding oligarchy in the Southern States—which of course was thoroughly class-conscious and therefore acted an important part in national politics—was the only source of profound disagreement; but it was finally swept away in the maelstrom of the Civil War. As to the people who worked for wages, their condition—as Karl Marx, the author of "Capital," observed—was a probationary state, from which they emerged sooner or later as middle-class men.

From the Civil War, however, dates a new era. The previously small Capitalists, who were enormously enriched by it, became a distinct class, a Plutocracy, which, aided by the progress of invention, immediately entered upon its wonderful career of wealth concentration, franchise grabbing, etc. From its very birth it was a highly class-conscious body, fully realizing the value of political power. Naturally, its political instrument was the "glorious Republican Party," which, in order to free the black slaves, had already enslaved the whole nation to that Plutocracy.

On the other hand the small Capitalists did not for a long time comprehend the ominous import of the fundamental change that had taken place. Moreover, their natural condition being the competitive stage, their class-consciousness remained vague and chaotic. Nevertheless, they realized that they had become an inferior class; and in their blind discontent, in their mad opposition to those inevitable developments of Capitalism, which they had not foreseen and cannot yet to-day understand plainly, many of them naturally selected as their political instrument the Democratic Party.

As to the wage-workers, until then entirely deprived of class-consciousness for the reason already given, that their condition was a "probationary stage," they became truly a class, a permanent, iron-bound class, from which they could no longer escape. But a whole generation of them passed away without comprehending what had taken place. Then did their sons and daughters, born in wage servitude, and having no prospect but to die in wage servitude, realize that they were indeed a class. Then, and then only, did the more thoughtful among them, enlightened by Socialist truth, become fully class-conscious, with the result, at last, that the Socialist Labor Party, young and strong, growing apace, stands in the field unchallenged as the only representative of the interests and aspirations of the Working Class.

Having surveyed the ground upon which the *class war is being waged* and the positions which the contending forces respectively occupy, it remains for us to consider the issues of the present campaign. In the light of what precedes, this final part of our task is the easiest, and the wage-worker who has taken the trouble of following us so far will readily follow us to our last conclusion.

VII—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

As the political agent of a well-organized and thoroughly class-conscious Plutocracy the Republican Party is of necessity a highly disciplined body, intent upon carrying out at all costs and all hazards the purposes of its powerful masters. Nearly all its leaders are themselves millionaire plutocrats, whose private interests and personal activity in the corporations and trusts are sufficient guarantees of its fidelity.

It boldly presents itself to the voters upon its record and with the same White House puppet as its nominee for the Presidency. Of that record its platform omits nearly every important feature, yet does not fail to insolently and defiantly mention the unexampled prosperity of the Plutocracy. It reassert its traditional policy concerning money and the tariff. It warns again the Middle Class debtors that they shall not be permitted to pay their debts in depreciated silver. Tariff protection to the exploiters of American labor is still considered adequate value in full payment of the labor vote. Should the workingmen demand from their employers a share of that protection or attempt to protect themselves, the "record" of the Republican Party is full of *suggestions* as to the treatment which they will inevitably receive. *In this respect at least it no more differs from the "record" of the Democratic Party than one bullet differs from another of the same form and calibre.*

In its declaration concerning the trusts the Republican Party "recognizes the necessity and propriety of the *honest* co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions." As to its artfully worded condemnation of "dishonest" practices, it is obviously directed against those "combinations or conspiracies" which, having for their object the swindling of Capitalists by other Capitalists, disgrace the trust movement and actually retard its progress. Of this we may be certain: The trust legislation which the Republican Party promises will have for its object the strengthening of the "honest" trusts, by driving out of the movement the reckless schemers who discredit it, and perhaps also by inducing the others to fairly divide among their piratical crew of Capitalists the spoils of labor. The American Plutocracy is unequalled in wealth; it can afford to be a model of unimpeachable respectability to the financial world. Thus did Jay Gould become an "honest and conservative financier" when he had been long enough a reckless swindler.

The Republican Party points with pride to its record of territorial expansion and Imperialism. Both go together and are an obvious necessity. We must expand or burst. In the last three years, by a judicious application of the capitalist process, "we" squeezed out of American labor a production exceeding by 1,700 millions the values which "we" were able to invest or waste in this country. To that extent, therefore, "our" exports exceeded "our" imports. Yet "our" capacities of overproduction have hardly been tested. "We" lent to the British government one-half of the money which it needed to crush out the Boers and establish British Imperialism in Africa. "We" listen complacently to the overtures of Russia for a loan that will enable her to establish Cossack Imperialism in Asia. But all this is a drop from the ocean of "our" wealth; aye, of that wealth which American labor produces but does not enjoy. By all means let us expand, and use "our" own money to build up an Imperialism of our own. The Capitalism that does not expand imperially is a dying Capitalism.

In conclusion, the Republican Party threateningly reminds both the Middle Class and the Working Class of the crisis of 1893. Should its candidate for the Presidency be defeated and Bryan elected, it were in the power of the Plutocracy to inflict upon this country a far greater punishment than it ever suffered "by the act of God or the elements." *And this is not an idle threat.* But should Joseph F. Malloney be carried to the White House by the votes of the class-conscious Proletariat, the positions would indeed be reversed, and the plutocratic "reign of terror" would instantly come to an end. The Socialist Labor Party is not a rebellious mob; it is a Social-Revolutionary body.

VIII.—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic Party, representing as it does the chaotic remnants of a class naturally divided against itself by competing and conflicting interests, therefore always rudderless and now hopelessly wrecked, is of necessity a party of shift, subterfuge and false pretense.

In 1896, its chief issue, forced upon it by the indebted farmers and other impecunious would-be Capitalists, was the 16 to 1 silver method of bankruptcy. Good crops and a large European demand for American foodstuffs have practically killed this issue, and it is for the mere sake of apparent consistency that a perfunctory mention of it is made in the Democratic platform of 1900. At any rate the plutocratic leaders whom it had driven out of the Democratic Party have now deemed it quite safe to laughingly resume their decoy-duck mission of leading the moribund class to its grave.

The 16 to 1 cadidate of 1896 is therefore trotted out upon two other "great issues," namely, "Imperialism" and "The Trusts."

Ever blind of the eye with which it will not see, the Democratic Party favors Territorial and Commercial Expansion, but opposes "Militarism." True, its opposition is of a sort eminently suggestive to the laboring class, for it favors "a small standing army and a well disciplined militia as amply sufficient in times of peace." What a well disciplined militia was able to accomplish in Buffalo under the Democratic Governor Flower, and in Brooklyn under the Republican Governor Morton is indeed a matter of "record."

As regards the trusts, strange as it may seem, the declaration of the Democratic Party might be taken for an improved edition of the Republican utterance. In actual position is clearly and tersely stated in the following sentence: "Corporations should be protected in their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected." All that precedes and all that follows is obviously—like the stump speeches of Candidate Bryan—mere campaign froth, intended to befool the stupid Middle Class and other voting cattle.

Take, for instance, the demagogical profession of "unalterable opposition to monopoly" and of undying love for that sort of "free" fight which is termed "competition." If the rights of corporations are to be "protected and respected" how can they be prevented from securing monopolies by "legitimately" purchasing all the required real estate, machinery, patents, etc.? Of course the limitation of their capital—that is, the only measure by which the professedly intended object might be attained in some cases—cannot be thought of under Capitalism, and is not proposed by the Democratic Party. If an individual Capitalist can "legitimately" possess industrial, commercial or landed property to the amount of 10 or 100 or 1,000 or 10,000 millions, a corporation has "legitimately" the same right. The proposition that the "watering" of stocks be forbidden would not in the least prevent monopoly; it would simply prevent the shearing of some capitalistic "lambs" by some capitalistic "bears" or "bulls," and would, upon the whole, strengthen the "honest" trusts, as the Republican Party intends to do.

The proposition that the trusts be compelled to publish their affairs, is, on its face entirely too childish to be taken seriously, even by such an innocent child as Mr. Croker. Lastly, the proposition that the product of those trusts which may enjoy domestic monopoly be placed on the free list is seemingly more serious, but can only deceive those who are absolutely ignorant of economic movements and tendencies. The transformation of national into international trusts, which is now slowly but surely going on, would only be hastened by the international competition that might at first be induced by such a measure. Of course, such trusts as the Standard Oil, such combinations as the Copper Syndicate, such corporations as the Carnegie Company, and many others, who already have either a world-wide monopoly or a world-wide market, would not in the least be affected thereby.

It might be conceived that the Democratic Party was simply reflecting like a mirror the stupidity and impotency of the Middle Class, if its own duplicity had not become so plain from the fact that its *actual managers* (W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland, Senator Daniel, Senator John P. Jones, chairman of the "trust-smashing" Democratic National Committee, Senator Clark, Oliver P. Belmont and hundreds of others), *are shining plutocrats and noted trustifiers.* But it should be added that if its leaders were men of another sort, the Middle Class itself would not permit them to act otherwise. This class has been terrified by the plutocratic threat of a crisis that would immediately strangle it. It prefers to die more slowly and naturally. In the meantime its plutocratic politicians issue farcical platforms, and are laughingly making preparations for its funeral.

IX—THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Fellow Workingmen:

Read the Socialist Platform. It is short and to the point.

It demands the complete surrender by the Capitalist Class of all the tools of production now used as a means to degrade and enslave the Working Class. It call upon that Working Class to marshal their mighty hosts on the field of class-conscious Working Class Politics, to conquer the political power and with it put an end to the Capitalist System and all it implies, erecting in its stead the Socialist Republic, inaugurating a Social System under which the tools of production shall belong, not to a few, but to the whole people, a system under which alone true freedom can prevail, because *all shall have free access* to those tools of production.

The Socialist Labor Party platform calls upon the workers of the land to organize the potential political power they now possess into an active motive force, intelligently directed, and then say to the Capitalist Class: *get off our backs; go to work as we do.* We shall give you more than you ever gave us—equal opportunity.

In brief, there is no bamboozling issue, No palliative. No "reform." No compromise. Capitalism or Socialism!

This is the last year of the Nineteenth Century; a century of stupendous progress in science, in art, in industry, in wealth, in all but justice.

To the workers of the Nineteenth Century this progress is due. It was their work. They died in poverty; in wage slavery. Their sons, on the eve of the Twentieth Century, demand their legitimate inheritance, *stolen by an idle, wasteful, and criminal class*—the Capitalist Class.

In hoc signo vinces (In this sign you will conquer):

Wage Workers—Vote for the party of your class; for your own party; the Socialist Labor Party.

For President,
JOSEPH F. MALLONEY,
Machinist.
For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
Glassworker.

National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

FINED FOR SMILING.

New Source of Revenue in Shoe Factories.

Fines for Talking, Fines for Laughing, and Now Fines Are Feared for Sighing—The Hurry to Make a Swing Compels Little Acts of Unimportant Carelessness, and These Also Are Made the Sources of Revenue.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Fined for talking fined for laughing, fined for sighing, fined for being out of place, fined for anything and everything that suited the whim and caprice of the foreman.

The girls at the Thomas C. Plant Shoe Company have a grievance, and to them a serious one. There is talk of a strike among those in the lacing department.

The company's establishment is on Bickford street, Roxbury. It is one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the city, and employs nearly 2,000 hands.

There has been a wholesale leaving and discharging of girls from the lacing department. Of thirty girls employed by the company, known among themselves as "old girls," but four remain since the coming of the new foreman.

The grievance to which the girls say they could no longer submit is the method of fining employed by the concern, a system that seems to them on the face of it to be eminently unjust.

Girls who, by hard work, managed to make $5 a week were liable to have a fifth or even more deducted for allowing a damaged shoe to pass, for talking, for getting up from their seats, and for other minor offenses, so-called.

Girls getting twenty-seven cents for lacing 200 shoes have had to buy shoes which they did not damage, and be fined twenty-five cents for allowing slightly damaged shoes to pass unheeded. The girls claim that they had no time to inspect shoes and lace them for twenty-seven cents per 100 pairs.

FINING A FINE ART.

The complainants in question were all employed in the lacing department, and their chief grievance is the system of fining that obtains.

"Why, sir," said one of the girls, with a toss of her pretty head, "it's a wonder they do not fine us twenty-five cents for every sigh that escaped us. We were fined for talking, fined for laughing, fined for being out of our place, and, in fact, fined for anything that seemed to suit the pleasure or whim of the forman. We girls came to the conclusion that the foreman of our department got paid a commission on every fine that he imposed. And I believe that he did, or else he would not have fined us for such trivial things."

The girls received twenty-seven cents ofr the lacing of 200 shoes. The shoes come to the girls of this department completed, and all but ready for the market. The girls have to insert the laces, lacing six holes in all shoes but Oxfords. In addition these lacers are held responsible for the condition of the shoes that pass through their hands, and are fined for every damaged shoe that passes unnoted.

Miss Minnie Donohue, of 61 Terrace street, Roxbury, was employed until recently in the lacing department. She left because she would not longer endure the continual fining, which she claims was eminently unjust. Miss Donohue is a superior young woman, and, indeed, all of the young ladies seen were bright, intelligent and certainly competent. They are all graduates of the grammar schools of the city, at least.

"I left the employ of the Plant company because I could not longer endure what I considered an imposition," said Miss Donohue. "We had to work hard for what we got, and were subjected to a system of fines that was wholly unjust. This system of fining has only been in vogue since the present foreman, a Mr. Richardson, came here last January or February. The girls would not have objected to, being fined for any damage they themselves had made on the shoes but they were forced to pay a fine on shoes damaged by other people, and in some instances were forced to buy shoes.

"When the shoes come to us several pairs come together in a case. The shoes are tied with a string. This string has to be removed before the lace is inserted. Formerly we used to cut the string and remove it as we picked up the shoe to put in the lace. The foreman made a new rule that the strings should be removed from all the shoes in the case before a lace was put into any of them.

"Now we had been accustomed to doing one shoe at a time long before Mr. Richardson came, and his new rule bothered us. If he found us doing it in the old way we would be fined 25 cents. And not only that—some of the girls have been fined 25 cents for throwing strings on the floor instead of in the receptacle. In the hurry to make a living one cannot always aim straight with a piece of string.

GIRLS FORCED TO BE INSPECTORS.

"But that isn't the thing to which we objected the most. We were not only lacers getting twenty-seven cents a hundred pair, but we were constituted inspectors of shoes as well, getting nothing extra for it, but being subjected to additional fines.

"We were supposed to examine every shoe that we laced, adn if we failed to detect the slightest damage that shoe was marked and we were fined 25 cents for passing it. It made no difference where, or how, or by whom the shoe was damaged, we had to pay the fine because it last passed through our hands. If the shoe was damaged to the extent that it could not be placed on the market we had to buy the shoe.

"What do you think of that? We considered all that wrong. If I had damaged a shoe I should have been perfectly willing to pay for the damage but when somebody else damaged it and I let it go through my hands and had to pay for it, I think it unfair and unjust.

"There are other things for which we were fined, but some of the other girls will tell you about them."

Miss Donohue said that girls in the lacing department made from $4 to $8 a week. There was only one or two nimble fingers that could earn $8. She had known of girls being fined 50 cents a week, and other girls having had to pay $1.25 for damaged shoes. The girl's work 9½ hours.

A PROFITABLE GIRL.

Miss May Adams, as bright as a newly made dollar, lives at 4 Halleck street, Roxbury. She doesn't work at Plant's any more. In five weeks she had to pay $10.85 for shoes that some else had damaged.

"Now sir," said she, "do you think that is fair? Five shoes were returned to me to buy, because they were damaged. I didn't damage them but they expect a girl rushing to lace shoes and earn a living to be an inspector as well? Shoes that are damaged so that they are not put on the market are deducted from our pay, and the shoes given instead. That way we get a little satisfaction, but when we are fined twenty-five cents for allowing a speck of a damage to pass us, we get nothing.

"If the shoe is the slightest way damaged, damaged so that it can easily be fixed and put on the market like any other shoe, absolutely nothing wrong with it, the company gets twenty-five cents from us, and the full market price for the shoe just the same.

"I believe the company gets a good share of its working capital from the system of fines. Here's another thing they do. The doors of the building are locked in the morning at 7.25. You must be in your place at 7.30 ready to start work. If you are a minute late, that is, if you are there at 7.26, you are locked out, and have to pay an admission fee. Yes, sir, that's right. If you earn below seven dollars a week you are docked twenty cents.

"Why, sir, you can't even talk up there, or do anything without permission or a fine. One of the girls was fined and discharged for getting up from her place and talking."

The girl referred to was Miss Annie Wall of Columbus avenue. She related her experience as follows:

"It was some weeks ago," she said, "that one of the girls pasing my chair asked me if I was going to a certain picnic. I said I was. She asked me to go with her, and I said that I would. She then walked down the aisle. I remembered that I did not know her addres, and got up from my seat and called to her. The foreman came up and told me to get my coat and hat, that I was discharged for talking and being out of my place. There certainly must be something wrong when only four or five of the old girls in the lacing department are left. When I went to work there long before the present foreman came, there were thirty girls that have since left or been discharged."

Other young ladies who have told similar stories are Miss Nellie Foley, of 149a Center street, and the Misses Gray, of Parker street.

THE COMPANY MUM.

The gentlemen representing the firm at the Plant establishment was asked as to the truth of these complaints. The official was extremely courteous, but declined to discuss the question for publication.

"You understand, of course," he said, "that we are conducting our own business according to our own methods, and we do not care to enter into a newspaper discussion with our employes."

Suddenly the official evinced an interest. "Who did you say told you of these things? Who did you say had made complaints?"

"Some of your employes."

"Do you know their names?"

"No, I have forgotten them."

The Plant company sends out an immense amount of mail matter in the form of circulars and catalogues. Some months ago they secured they services of John F. Kelly to systematize this work and have charge of the department. Like other employees he had to register his incoming and outgoing at the time clock. On two occasions this clock did not do its work and the tape failed to show that Mr. Kelly had been at his accustomed place. The Plant officials kept a day's pay out of Mr. Kelly's envelope. Mr. Kelly claims he was at work, and has appealed to friends to bring suit against the company for the recovery of his wages.

"I do not like the notoriety that may come, but I do this merely as a matter of principle. There are other men in the factory who are experiencing the same injustice. That clock is no good, and does not register correctly. If the clock fails to show that you are there the word of yourself or fellow-employees, or even the timekeeper is of no avail.

BRAIN WORK ROBBED.

"As soon as they had learned my method of classifying the mail I was discharged, and the work given over to the man who had previously had charge of the department. This man is married, has two children, and gets $7 per week.

"They used to pay the girls who fold the circulars 20 cents a thousand. That was too much. They were cut down to 17 cents, and now they are getting 13 cents a thousand. How much do you suppose you could make folding circulars and putting them inside catalogues at 13 cents a thousand?"

THE EXPANSION CRY.

Its Origin and Development in the United States.

The Historic Side of Expansion—Conditions Leading to it—The Opportunity Furnished by the Spanish War—Its "Benefits" to the Working Class.

The United States maintained for years the position of a country which was sufficient in itself. It could and did produce what it needed, and it could consume what it produced. We find that at the close of the Civil War the factory system had not assumed its present proportions, and that the factory town was not merely industrial. It was also an agricultural community. The wage workers, during a time of idleness, turned to the land, and there raised what was necessary for sustenance. The winter months were devoted to work in the factories, and with many men, the spring and summer were devoted to farming, or, if it happened to be a coast town, to fishing.

With the introduction of the larger factory and the improved machine, the man could no longer play the dual role of artisan and farmer. He must be one or the other, and he must depend absolutely on one or the other for a livelihood. At that point there commenced a campaign along three lines. The workers demanded a shorter day, the restriction of immigration, and the limitation of apprentices.

The demand for a shorter day indicated the realization of the fact that production had reached a stage when the elastic work day of from ten to sixteen or more hours, was more than sufficient to produce the articles that could be sold at once. Along with that there should have been a recognition of the fact that the organization of the factory, and the introduction of improved machines, in themselves had lessened to an almost immeasureable degree the number of hours necessary to produce a given article. The workingmen did not see this fact, and while they agitated and strove for the smaller number of hours, the constant growth of the system of production was rendering all their efforts of no avail.

They did work fewer hours in the year, but they were hours which they should have preferred to pass in the factory, because they came during dull seasons, during strikes, and during enforced idleness. The chance to work at all must be obtained after striving with their fellow-workers, and proving that they could work more rapidly, more humbly, and more cheaply.

The number of immigrants landed on our shores turned attention toward them, and there was a blind fight to prevent the influx of foreigners. One machine, even for the simplest part of a simple operation, has more influence upon the conditions in which the working class lives, than has the coming of thousands of men from other lands. The labor-saving machine is instantly seized by the capitalists of all countries, and that machine is operated by the working class of all countries, so it does not matter where it is operated, its effect in the end is the same. It lessens the chance for employment, and it makes production more rapid. As the continuation of production depends upon ability to sell the articles produced, the matter circles around to the starting point.

The working class' demand for a shorter day does not affect the total output of the factory. As the working men in other countries use the machine, and as capitalism is a matter extending over all lands, the place where the articles are produced, does not affect, for good, the position of the working class. This also circles around to the starting point. The workers derive no benefit from the restriction of immigration, as the working class, no matter where it lives, will still continue to produce with improved machines with highly developed working forces in the factory, and in competition, not alone with fellow-countrymen, but with the world-wide working class.

The apprentice matter was only temporary, and could only exist in those branches where skill was required, and where long training was necessary to acquire that skill. The machine eliminated the apprentice, and the crafts in which he still exists to-day are few and far between. His existence, in the first place, was of less moment than the coming of even one machine, but the working class did not recognize the fact.

These issues died of their own worthlessness, but still the desperate condition of those forced to work for a living continued, and new issues, new cures and new hopes took their place. The factories became larger, the combination and organization of factories in trusts and syndicates went on, and machines became swifter, more complex, and more impossible for the operators to own.

This increased efficiency in production was accompanied by a larger output, a lessening of the time during the year in which it was possible to obtain work, a decrease in wages, the use of child labor, the supplanting of the man by the woman, and finally by wholesale shutdowns, by suffering and by dire distress.

The markets of the country were "congested," and there were no purchasers for the goods in the storehouses, and until the storehouses were relieved of their burden, it would be impossible for the mills and factories again to start up. All the old explanations for this state of affairs were proven to be wrong, so new excuses must be invented, and the trust was accused of causing the misery, and the foreign market was expected to relieve it.

The cry for foreign markets or "expansion" as it is now called, did not come from the working class, but it came from the capitalist class which has control of the goods when they are made. The worker is interested only in the sale of his ability to work. When he has sold that, and through the agency of the machine has applied his energy to raw material, and has produced an entirely new article, his interest ceases. Then his employer has a still further concern. He must sell what has been manufactured. It is impossible at the present proportion of the product received by the working class, and the high rate of production, for this country to absorb all that is turned out. For this reason, the capitalist has attempted to impress upon the working man the necessity for straining to obtain new markets, control of foreign trade, and to subject distant and foreign people to our dominion.

THE HISTORIC SIDE OF EXPANSION.

It has been pointed out that the vast region of Asia, the Pacific Islands, the West Indies, Africa, and South America have millions and millions of inhabitants whom we might supply with goods. The factories and the mills could be kept running at all times, and as a consequence, work would be assured to all.

In order to reach this ideal state it is necessary to extend our "sphere of influence," and not only open the different lands to our goods, but also to hold them against all comers. American trade moved slowly, while British, German, and French trade penetrated into many lands, and the merchants of these pushing and aggressive countries grew rich and powerful. The Englishman in India, South Africa, and China was the envy of all American merchants, and from a cursory examination of the extension of trade, it became evident that the only way in which it could be gained was by conquest, and then educating the natives of the conquered country up to the need for our goods.

The movement towards the forcible extension of trade was delayed by the uncertainty existing in the sections of the world desired, and by the known repugnance of the people of the United States to interference with the policy of other nations. There was also a lurking fear that if the attempt was made too soon, it might miscarry through the lack of support on the part of the country, and because of the opening a futile move would give for agitation against a continuation of the attempt to seize, for commercial purposes, territory far removed from our own.

The desire for the accomplishment of this set purpose, however, while it was not at once fulfilled, remained, and continued to grow stronger. The product of the factories as at present owned and controlled, could not be restrained within the confines of the United States. The method of production had eaten like a cancer into our social life, and unless further food was given to it, death must result to the body upon which it now feeds.

There is no posibility of stopping production, unless we resort to violent and artificial methods. The shutdown and the strike forced upon the working class, make it restive and dangerous. The strike and the shutdown also throw out of business hundreds of medium-sized plants precarious in the extreme. The continuation of the capitalist system depends greatly on its power to extend the limit of its influence. It is intrenched on this continent, and it rules absolutely every man and woman here. But it could not stop there. It must seek an outlet for the goods which the capitalist class holds by right of the crime it commits, or it must face ruin.

The long desired opportunity came when the war between Spain and her provinces broke out. The United States Government, that is the government of the capitalist class, took advantage of the situation, and forced upon a weaker nation, a nation already tottering towards dependency upon some other nation, a nation which has fallen from a position of power and affluence, a war for which it was ill-prepared, and the outcome of which could never be doubted. There were a great many dastardly acts on the part of this Government, and the least of them was by no means the seizure of the mail of the then Spanish ambassador. The contents of one letter touched the match to the powder, and soon the whole country was clamoring for war which would end forever Spanish rule in the New World, and give to Cuba and Porto Rico the freedom which they had long sought, and which the would-be donators themselves did not possess.

The was, was speedily initiated, fought, and won. There were many scandals, but the American people have the bad habit of forgetting, and the gross violations of all laws, the swindling in the commissariat, the abuse and neglect of the soldiers, and the connivance of the administration in all this abuse and robbery, soon passed as a tale that is so old and shadowy that it is but a dim recollection.

Cuba and Porto Rico were the objective points in the minds of most citizens, but the declaration of war was scarcely passed when the nation awoke to find that the fleet in the Chinese waters had been hurried to the Philippines, and that the Islands had fallen into our hands without trouble.

The humanitarian aspect of the struggle was immediately overlooked. We must "protect" the newly acquired islands. We must see that there is no interference with their progress. We must give to them a stable government. We did all those things, and then we learned that it was our "manifest destiny" to "expand," and that while we were helping a weak people to gain their independence, we were even then expanding.

From exalted talk about the blessings of liberty, and how the United States would extend a hand to our striving neighbors, we now have trade reports which dilate at length upon the marvelous increase of exports to those neighbors, and long recitals of the advantages which accrue to us through holding them.

The filching of this terrtory from Spain was but the first act in the drama. We entered heart and soul into the division of China, and for a mythical report of the slaughter of missionaries, we hurried our armies across the Pacific, and we still retain them there.

Statesmen fought as long as they could against any intervention in the affairs of the Far East, but statesmen are powerless when the economic system which they advocate, defend, and strive to perpetuate, is developing along its logical lines. We could not hold away from China, because we have reached a point where we must expand or the whole edifice of capitalism must go down.

THE ADVANTAGES OF EXPANSION.

The popular fallacy that men lust for office merely that they may be in a position of prominence, and may rule, was shown to be false by our conduct when we had forcibly acquired territory. Sovereignty, or absolute domination, was but the pretence for the purpose of using the countries, their resources, both in natural wealth, and in human labor power, for the purpose of enriching the class that had from the first demanded the invasion.

The Administration organs had seemed to be reluctant in the matter of intervention, but when the supposedly anti-Administration papers had wrought the people up to a pitch of frenzy, the others stepped into the breach and kept that madness boiling until the work had been accomplished.

To-day we find that there is no talk of retreat, no talk of giving the natives of the conquered islands liberty to select their own form of government. Their position relative to the United States is assumed as one of dependence, and we are the masters who are to grow rich from their wealth, powerful through their aid, and become a "world power" because of their advantageous geographical situation.

The American working man is told that the mills will supply the untutored savages with cotton and woollen goods, the shops and the factories will send shoes, household goods, farming implements, furniture, machinery, and many other articles, the demand for steel and iron products will keep the men working day and night to supply all these wants.

It is assumed that the one desire of the American workingman is to work. It does not matter for what he works. It does not matter what the work may be. It is no concern of his whether that work is, or is not, productive, tasteful or distasteful, sufficient to give him a living such as befits a human being, of a nature to insure him good health, or whether it is such work as will break him down mentally and physically. All he wants is work. The results flowing from the acquisition of new territory will be a chance to work. Nothing is said about an increased proportion of the product of his toil. Nothing is said about better conditions under which he toils. All the man can wish is summed up in that one expression—A chance to work.

When he does work now, he receives enough to keep him in condition still to work, and to stock the labor market with his progeny. He produces untold wealth, and he only has a bare pittance. What difference would it make to him if half savage people had foisted upon them the articles that he produces with so much trouble, and at such a terrible drain upon his energy? He can make enough to clothe the whole nation in the finest raiment, to give them the best and the most wholesome food, and to build for them the finest and most comfortable residences. Will his condition be improved if all these things are diverted from this country, and are sent to another land?

The fight of the working man is not a fight merely for a chance to work, and still live in the misery and squalor in which he now works. He wishes to work, and have what he produces. If part of what he produces is shipped abroad, the condition of wage servitude still remains. If the natives of the Philippines commence to use our goods, we have only the privilege of working for a people whom we have never seen, of whom we know little or nothing, with whom we have only a commercial connection, not through our own class, but through our class enemies, the capitalists.

When the cotton and woolen mills of New England are running full time, those employed therein have added to their miserable fare, simply a career of hard, sapping, killing labor. They would have nothing added to their happiness, or their comfort if they were forced to produce for other people in other lands.

There is, however, an advantage in expansion, but it comes to those to whom industry is at present an advantage. The manufacturer could dispose of more goods, but he would not wish to dispose of more goods if he were forced to give to those in his employ what they produced. He must still extract from them the greatest possible amount of profit, and he must, under the new conditions, push them still harder, because he not only has his fellow manufacturers to contend with, but he confronts the manufacturer of other lands.

The industrial countries of the whole world are engaged in the struggle for supremacy in the markets which have been opened in Asia. Those who win out must do so by selling cheaply, and in order to sell cheaply they must produce cheaply. This means that the nation which has the best equipped plants, the most modern appliances, the cheapest raw materials, and the cheapest and most docile labor power will be the victors, and all others will fall by the way-side.

The whole matter may be summed up in the one statement that in order to capture the world's markets, the wage workers of the United States must come down to a level with the most poorly paid men in the world. We must compete with the working class of England, Germany, and the other European countries. Above all, we must enter into a struggle with the natives of the newly-opened districts, and we find that we have not only gained men whom we can supply with goods, but we have also acquired nations with whom we must struggle for a living.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform this work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS.

ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT.

ITS NEWS COLUMS ARE REPLETE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.

ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE.

HELP THE WORK ALONG

BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS.

IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO.

IT APPEARS EVERY DAY.

ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following:

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers.

The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT.

CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.

IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL.

IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

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IF YOU CANNOT GET A MAN FOR A YEAR, GET HIM FOR SIX MONTHS.

IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS.

IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH.

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welsome.

SECTION ESSEX COUN[illegible], S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring.

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SE[illegible]N, S.L.P., meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th Subscription orders taken for the Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren*.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic enue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., Club rooms, southwest corner 11th and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA every second Sunday of the month, p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every day evening same place.

Pen Pictures of Pittsburg.

A HISTORY OF A GREAT INDUSTRY THAT WAS MADE GREAT AT THE EXPENSE OF MANY LIVES.

On the north side of the Ohio river, in view of the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, can be seen a cluster of smoke stacks, piercing the low, black roofs of one of the gigantic factories that have made Pittsburg famous for its hard working poor and indolent rich. The location of this particular industry is a duplicate of the many iron and steel mills of this district that border the Ohio or Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, where one-third to one-half the property is an encroachment on the banks of the river.

Within touch of the black clouds that float over the city, live the working class. The capitalists, who draw all their wealth from these workingmen's flesh and blood, change their location so often that one does not expect to find them at their supposed residences, but take it for granted that they are enjoying the fruits of labor's toil at some fashionable resort.

Along the long muddy streets near the works one can see rows of delapidated frame shanties with a remaining faint recollection of having been painted and plastered. Here and there a half-dressed child is playing, unconscious of the two prison gates on either side of his path of life. One gate leads to the works that the working class must enter to sell themselves into wage slavery. The other gate leads to that useful accompaniment of the capitalist system, the State's prison.

The clang, clang of the ambulance passing along the street from the mills creates but little excitement, while the women stop work and listen; and, hearing the ambulance pass on, they begin their toil again, much relieved, to know that it is not one of their own. In this district the residenters denote their history by the uprisings of labor, as the "Railroad Riots of '77," when the militia, with orders from the railroad magnates, through the political power, ordered the troops to fire on the strikers.

Then again they also talk about "'92 in Homestead," when the Carnegie Company hired toughs as Pinkertons to create a riot, then called out the militia and broke the strike. But a change came when the men at Schoen's plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company laid down the tools on March 3, '99, and organized themselves into a local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

THE GREAT STRIKE OF 1899.

Unlike the previous large battles that were led by pure and simple unions and ended in bloodshed and ruin, the Schoens' strike of '99, was a peaceful battle; a battle waged politically as well as economically, and the New Trades Unionism scored a victory under the most trying circumstances. It took control of an unorganized body of thousands of workers, as there had been no union, Socialist or otherwise, in the mills prior to this strike, and most of these men never heard a Socialist speaker. They had not the remotest idea of class-conscious labor organization, and were possessed of the prejudices peculiar to this class of workers.

It is conceded by the public that it was the most orderly and well fought strike, considering the circumstances, that has ever taken place in this vicinity.

"The Socialists advised the men to be sober and orderly, and to keep within the bounds of the law. All of these orders were obeyed to the letter. The capitalist henchmen were dumbfounded at the perfect control the Socialists had over the men, and the good behavior and no disturbance of the peace on the part of the men."

When, after two attempts to create disorder had failed, a "good citizens'" meeting was called of property holders of Wood's Run. Mr. Schoen attended with the superintendent of the various departments, straw-bosses, clerks, etc. They were addressed by Rev. Father F. P. Ward, who in language strongly resembling that of Caiaphas against Jesus, calumniated the Socialists in bitter language, and even suggested drastic measures to get rid of them.

He was followed in the same strain by Pete McCool, general superintendent, and chum of Father Ward, and an old labor fakir by the name of Jere Dougherty, an ex-member of the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. The workingmen did not attend the meeting, and Father Ward was rebuked by the Bishop for his stand in this matter.

HOW THE STRIKE WAS CONDUCTED.

The next day being pay day, the men, contrary to the wish of the agents of the company, kept sober, and an attempt was made to start a disturbance by night superintendent [illegible] and a hired gang of toughs. The strikers won their demands on the following Monday afternoon. So far, so good. The men were highly elated, and started to work. In the meantime, through the efforts of General Superintendent McCool, the office force, who were paid over $2 per day, were retained or substituted through the recommendation of Father Ward, and the strikers who had stood by the organization were dropped and blacklisted. The new men did not have the New Trades Unionism brought before them and they allowed their local to go by default. The difficulty of organizing these workers was readily seen by the labor fakirs. First, they are too poor to pay high dues, and second, the uncertainty of their employment discourages them from organizing. Consequently they have not bothered the workers at Schoen's since the strike, and they are again without an organization.

Therefore it becomes the duty of each workingman to read the history of this plant, "the slaughter house," as it is commonly called, and understand the details which the labor fakirs continually hide from them, so that they may be able to lead them into the shambles of the capitalist exploiter.

In the early days of the Schoens many of the workers would fondly recollect how the Schoens would put on their overalls and give a hand. Likewise their recollection brought a kind of kinship before their memory, and expecting to some day own a plant themselves, they would resent any assertion that the workers were exploited by the capitalists, and that an ever increasing share of the product of their labor was taken from them.

GROWTH OF THE SCHOEN PLANT.

The Schoens readily saw that the power and authority of the present social state was vested in those who could lay claim to the private and exclusive ownership of the tools necessary to labor. They could see by the developments of the tools in other industries that working men were becoming less and less able to employ themselves, and as they lost control of the tools of production they had to sell their labor power, their only commodity, acording to the market value. Their aim then was to secure capital, for they knew that meant tools in operation for producing wealth.

THE "ORIGINAL ACCUMULATON."

The original accumulation, and how they got it, does not concern us at this fires, administrators for orphans, etc., time, for the fortunate failures, fake were plans so commonly used by the capitalists before them, that a change in the program would be too slight to notice. It would likewise be futile to inquire what set or nationality of workingmen produced the original accumulation. The only point worth considering is what idea did they originate? What machine did they invent? What way have they benefited society? To each of these questions we are unable to find an excuse for allowing these or any class of capitalists to exist as parasites, any more than a bed bug, unless their activity arouses the sleeper to the duty of cleaning out the pests.

The Schoens' growth has been very rapid, and through this rapid growth they were able to exploit the workers. They bought the most improved devices for increasing the productive capacity still more and more, until they found they were unable to reach out further, so they secured sufficient ground to build a plant on the opposite side of the river, and named it

"SCHOENVILLE."

To attract the workers to this inconvenient location, they erected a large number of cheap houses and called them "Hunkey Row," and likewise started a "pluck-me" store in regular capitalist style. Then we find General Superintendent Pete McCool and Father Ward's "friendship" takes on a more substantial form, and as a land company, they were allowed into the deal, and secured the adjoining property to "Hunkey Row," and disposed of it to the ignorant Hungarians under their thumb, and so one day ended and another began while the leeches grew fat and multiplied.

THE SCHOENS REACH OUT.

As the Schoens' wealth grew skyward, likewise did they hatch plans to use the middle class instincts of the under bosses and at the same time to have the plant so regulated that they could give their time to the enjoyment of the wealth being exploited daily from their employees. So the Shoens' Pressed Steel Car Company became the Pressed Steel Car Trust, owned by the same interests that control the Fox plant, The Malleable Iron Co., The Keystone Bridge Co., and the Oliver Wire Co. The capital stock was increased threefold, and as with all large capitalist concerns, the large stockholders soon formed a plan to rake in some of the surplus wealth before it was divided as dividends. The Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKees Rocks Railroad was this happy thought. The Pressed Steel Car Company formerly rented two shifting engines. Now the P. A. and McK. R. R. owns four, and rents one engine, and charges $2 for locating and moving a car, and $1 for moving a car out of the way. This wheel within a wheel is very exclusive to the stockholders as the profits in three months would purchase the complete outfit.

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. McCOOL.

The next instance that attracted public attention was the announcement that Peter McCool was sent to Europe. The Schoens had retired to hobnob with foreign Lords and Dukes and the Pennsylvania railroad had taken control of the management. Then the office of General Superintendent was abolished and a Mr. Shalenberger is taken from the purchasing department and appointed General Manager and so but one year after the strike Mr. Peter McCool finds his trip to Europe was the means of letting him down "easy."

One by one the old admirers of the Schoens, with little capitalist instincts, have been dropped from their elevation to the ranks of the working class, until to-day less than three general foremen out of about forty general department foremen remain in the Pressed Steel Car Works. These were the men who would set the "hunkeys" at work in competition with each other and pat the successful competitor on the back and take him out, borrow the money off the "hunkey" then treat him never to repay any kindness shown to them.

At every opportunity they arrayed one part of the workers against another, and when one part of the plant was on strike they utilized the other workers to fill their places. This illustrates the necessity of organizing not alone the crafts but the entire plant from top to bottom.

THE CRANEMEN STRIKE.

Several months ago the Cranemen went out on a strike, as they had been overworked and had no time to repair their cranes or oil them properly. On account of the cranes being overworked large numbers of the workers were killed, and as high as six men were killed in Allegheny in one day. The Cranemen had been working Sunday and every day of ten and a half hours and twelve hours for a night's work. They struck for an increase from twenty-one to twenty-five cent per hour. About 100 men were on strike. They used every means in the power of a pure and simple trades union. The employees from other departments were placed on the cranes, the strike was broken, the union disrupted, and the strikers were blacklisted and had to leave the city.

THE HEATER BOYS' STRIKE.

Next the heater boys demanded one hour off and one hour on, and a helper turn about. They had no union and as it was difficult to secure boys at McKees Rocks plant, they conceded the boys' demands, but at Allegheny they discharged the boys and put men in their places. As one of the foremen stated, "We pick out a dozen and fire them, then hire them back again, just like you would do to keep anything from boiling over by dipping out and pouring back again."

"That is a very good idea, but what plan do you generally use to settle these periodical uprisings of labor?" asked a visitor.

"Our plan," he said "is the only successful plan to take the starch out of the working class."

"How do you make that out? Have not your men won several demands, say the S. T. & L. A. strike of 1899 for instance?"

"Yes," continued the forman," we concede the demands when they are organized and when it is not convenient for us to fight, but we insist that there shall not be any permanent organization. So after a few weeks we begin to clear out the old crew and replace the men at our terms. Take another instance, the heater boys' strike. We issued notices that all the boys would be replaced by men. Then we gradually replaced the men by boys and the game was ours."

THE CASE OF THE RIVETERS.

And last but least the riveters who make up two-thirds of the workers in the shops, pounding away, as thick as flies around molasses with red hot rivets being thrown in all directions, dangerous as it is they must put in nine and a half hours of solid work with a four pound sledge to finish a car. The wages are $3.25 first helper, $2.75 second helper, $1.40 for the others. They can hear or see nothing of the dangerous cranes passing to and fro above their heads until a sudden bang and clatter announces to the fellow workers that the load of steel has slipped its hold from the crane and a new worker will be taken on in the morning. No notice is taken of the missing one, he costs the firm nothing.

DRIVEN FORTH TO DIE.

When the riveters went on a strike a few months ago, they were immediately driven from their homes (contrary to law) and camped without covering or shelter. The press remained quiet, while the humane society officials made themselves scarce when they were informed that the new born babes were dying from exposure. The arms of the law were folded, its capitalist master had not called it to action.

THE NEW WORSE THAN THE OLD.

When the new management began its regime they instituted peace work throughout the plant as a means of inculcating a rivalry among the workers and thereby put a damper to the union of the working class as a class conscious body with identical interests and at the same time to extract more and more labor power until their power of endurance gives out, then do these capitalist exploiting parasites cast off the disabled employee as they would a squeezed out lemon. As a means of extracting more labor power it is a success as the shearmen have increased the product forty per cent leaving the capitalists a saving of twenty-five per cent and the cost of the finishing.

Many uprisings of labor will follow these that are recorded, only to end as dismal failures until the lesson contained in the past conflicts are learned. Then and not until then, will labor reach the dignity of its position, not crouching but standing erect, demanding the whole fruit of its toil. Then will they grasp the political power as a class and make the robber class disgorge.

The Socialist Republic will then follow as naturally as the dawn of a new day. To work comrades, up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and with the unsheathed sword of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Clear the way for victory.

WILL U. C. CLEAR.

WAYNE COUNTY FA'R.

At Which the S. L. P. Buzz Saw Did Good Work.

After the Rep.-Dem. Speakers Got Through Jollying Each Other, and Fooling the Crowd, the S. L. P. Man Started the Saw and Ripped Their Hollow Pretences.

[Special to the Daily People].

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—It is becoming the proper thing at State and county fairs to have what they call "Politicians' Day," and that is what they had at the county fair of Wayne county. The only difference was that they invited a Socialist speaker. Charles Corrigan and your correspondent arrived at Lyons at 11.35 a. m., from Syracuse, and were received by the secretary of the fair. About an hour afterward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Stanchfield and Tiny Tim Woodruff, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, he of Micawber-like proclivities, arrived. But when Stanchfield and Woodruff were informed that Corrigan was also going to speak, there was consternation; but it would not do for them to show cowardice, and the programme as arranged was carried out. Stanchfield's private secretary told your correspondent that, had they known Corrigan was going to make an address, they would have come better prepared.

After a little serenading by a local band and a parade through the principal streets of the village we were driven to the fair grounds, where an audience of 8,000 were assembled to greet us.

After a few preliminaries Secretary Lapham of the fair introduced the Democratic candidate for Governor, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira. John is a good looking sort of fellow, an orator of the old school, one who depends not on his arguments, but upon his shape to carry weight with the audience. He started off with a stereotyped jolly that both Democrats and Republicans love one another, proving that they are what the Socialists have always claimed—the right and left wing of capitalism. He started to shed a few crockery-optic tears for the poor farmer and, incidentally, Croker-like, for the young man of to-day, telling the farmers that it was impossible for a young man to become a millionaire, which, by their looks, they were well aware of. But when he told about the coal miners of Pennsylvania, 150,000 wage slaves—how under Republican misrule such things could happen, he tried to grow eloquent, but his voice, instead of warming, grew as cold and metallic as an Artic mid-winter and fell flat. But one thing he harped upon and that was the trust. Break the trust and go back to the time of your daddies. The same as the working class of old tried to break the labor saving machine, just so would the reactionary Democrats try to break the great labor saving machine—the trust.

After Stanchfield sat down the band played and they trotted out the great and only Timothy L. Woodruff. Well, when Tim comes into view he reminds one of Dicken's great character, the Hon. Colonel Micawber. He is a well-groomed, doll-faced aristocrat, wore a white vest, parted his hair in the middle, and altogether a good representative of our ruling class.

He also puts one in mind of a character who went to school—the fat boy—whom the rest of the boy's used as a football, and perchance, if he had money, would buy them red apples and candy to let him alone. He is what we would call a fine feeder, who would rather have his legs under a table enjoying a good meal, that the working class have produced, than read a good book, and if he did happen to read one it would be of a yellow cover.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Saxton, of Clyde, sat beside Woodruff, and told him what to say, and Little Tim did it. But Tim can grow eloquent. When he described the battle of "Maniller" he got red in the face, and his legs wobbled as though the thought struck him that he, coward that he is, would have to do some fighting himself. But no; he and his class do not have to do that; they can get enough workingmen to do the fighting for them. Nobody takes Tim seriously but himself. His ungodly bump of self esteem leads him to believe that he is a statesman. He thinks that he has the brain power of a Webster or a Calhoun.

Well, Tim and John are two good representatives of their class—the right and left wings of capitalism.

After the political fakirs had taken up two hours time and tried to warm the apdience up, Charles H. Corrigan, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, started out to hit a head whenever he saw one, and he did. It was after five o'clock and the farmers wanted to get home and do their milking but despite all the other attractions Corregan held the undivided attention of the vast multitude for thirty-five minutes. If his hearers had their ears as wide open as their mouths I can see the finish of the Siamese twins, misleaders of the working class.

The political fakirs did not mention a word about the Socialist Labor Party or about Corregan and treated him with silence, as is the custom of the capitalistic press. But when Corregan got warmed up to his argument Stanchfield sat silently and thoughtfully by and wondering what kind of a buzz-saw he had run up against. Tiny Tim sat with a sneering, curling lip as much as to say, "What right have the working class to nominate a candidate for any office?" The only applause that either of the Dem-Reps received was when they mentioned some old party man.

But Corregan's applause was spontaneous and after the speaking the farmers came and shook him by hand and said that he was the only speaker who had pointed out the conditions as they were and offered a remedy but the most remarkable thing was that not one man voted the ticket. All in all it was a remarkable demonstration and a significant sign of the times.

...MICHIGAN...

The Socialists of That State Address the Voters on the Issues of the Campaign.

It is a pretty well understood fact that the Republican Party is, at present, par excellence, the party of large capitalists; but it is not so well known where the Democratic Party belong. That, in 1896, the Democratic Party represented the interests of the mortgage-ridden middle class farm owners, is, however, at present no secret, and a majority of the 16 to 1 men may have been sincere, but the present 16 to 1 silver pretensions do not place that party where it stood in 1896. But, even if it did still stand for the middle class demands, the wage workers would even then have no more interest in voting for the Democratic Party than what they have in voting for the Republican Party. This is so, because neither the large nor the small capitalists favor a system where labor becomes independent of the privileged owners of the means of production. All capitalists, whether of the cockroach or of the trust magnate kind, they all live by keeping part of the product of the wage workers. They hire the wage worker, or rather they buy his labor power, but they pay him on an average only about a fourth of what he produces. They, therefore, take at least three-fourths of that which the wage workers produce for which they don't pay them anything. And it is because both the large and the small capitalists in this way have an interest in upholding the present labor exploiting system, that they always agree that the present system must be retained; and, at best, they only fight among themselves as to who shall have the larger share of the spoils robbed from the wage workers.

Hence, although such a fight among the two robber classes occurred in 1896, and although now the position of the Democratic Party towards the small farm owners has changed, still the actual issues in the fight remain the same; it is still a fight among robbers, even if it is only a sham affair.

In 1893 and thereafter—as a result of the crisis—the larger capitalists had swallowed up an enormous number of those smaller concerns that were indebted to them, or, in other words, the middle class was forced to become uneasy and to show dissatisfaction, because the crisis of 1893 gave the large capitalists, exclusively, the chance to monopolize the power to exploit and fleece labor. And in order to protect themselves, and to prevent that the middle class also, might be forced to become wage workers, they tried to change the ratio between silver and gold coin to wipe out and to nullify a part of the claims against them. But since 1896 the small farmer's chances to remain an exploiter of late were temporarily improved, and, as a result, their campaign cry of 1896 was hushed up. The Democratic Party, however, continued to exist with William J. Bryan as candidate for President; but in reality, the cry of anti-Imperialism, etc., took the place of 16 to 1.

But apart from the fact that Mr. William J. Bryan heads the ticket of the party which represents the interests of the Tammany Hall Ice Trust, the American Cotton Company (trust), etc., the actual color of the Democratic Party is revealed furthermore, first, by the fact that their President, sent troops to Chicago in 1894 to shoot down and suppress the striking railroad men; and second, by the fact that the Democratic 16 to 1 Governor of Idaho, Steunenberg, at the instruction of the Standard Oil Company, called on "gold bug" William McKinley for troops to suppress and demoralize the striking miners at Wardner, Idaho.

On many more ocasions besides the ones mentioned above, have the Democrats proven that they are as much the obedient servants of the exploiting class as is Mr. William McKinley and the rest of the Republican politicians.

The Democratic and Republican Parties both present a queer spectacle trying to make believe that they love the workers, that they are fighting each other's "issues," etc., when past experience shows that they worked for the same ends and always against the wage workers, as if they had mutually planned it beforehand. Besides the Wardner or Coeur D'Alene incident, the following proof will be sufficient to unmask the plotters, and to prove that they are, in reality, but one body and one soul, not only in their opposition to labor, but also when capitalistic political campaign cries are manufactured by them:

1. In spite of the fact that the Democrats now raise the cry of "anti-Expansion," or rather "anti-Imperialism," they were the very ones who forced this issue in 1898 when they clamored for war with Spain.

William J. Bryan was so war feverish in 1898, that he, like Teddy Roosevelt, became a colonel in the army under William McKinley to force forward McKinley's "imperialistic desires," or, in other words, to improve the American capitalists' chances to exploit the cheap and numerous workers of the Phillipines, China, etc.

2. On December 5, 1897, the Detroit "News-Tribune published a picture of an "after dinner speech" held by Alfred Russel. On March 4, 1900, the same paper says that this Mr. Alfred Russel is a "well known lawyer and confidant of men of large fortunes." Of course, the paper did not know that it proved the fact mentioned below, otherwise it would undoubtedly have applied its censorship a little more rigorous, but since it appeared, it gives us a chance to show that Mr. Wm. C. Maybury, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, as well as other prominent Democratic and Republican politicians, receive their political instructions of and consult with prominent local capitalists and their "confidants."

Don M. Dickinson, the Democratic ex-Postmaster General; Henry M. Cheever, the ex-Pingree Republican leader in the Michigan Legislature; R. A. Alger, the Republican ex-Secretary of War and capitalist; Wm. C. Maybury, and a number of other local Democratic and Republican capitalists, lawyers, and politicians are there—on the picture—reproduced as listening to and in consultation with a "confidential advisor of rich men." These after-dinner speeches by "confidants" are for the purpose of planning and explaining to the capitalists and their most trusted tools the course to be pursued by the capitalist class in order to advance their interests best.

That Mr. Wm. C. Maybury was one of the "confidants" who gathered there to concoct schemes to advance the interests of their paymasters is bad enough. It shows that they are destitute of principle and honor, but their deeds appear demagogic and dastardly when it is considered that they don't show their colors openly, but that, instead, both the Democratic as well as the Republican Party candidates, from Wm. McKinley and T. Roosevelt (who introduced the spiked police club to split open the strikers' heads), down to the hunter for a spittoon-cleaning job, or from Wm. J. Bryan to Wm. C. Maybury, they will then mount the rostrum and proclaim that they would not be in politics if it was not for their desire to help the workingmen.

And then, to give their words more weight, they attach a few meaningless phrases and reform promises to their platform as is again evidenced by the present platform of the Democrats of Michigan. We shall now brief explain that the reform planks of that platform are actually only intended to catch suckers' votes therewith. It is necessary to warn honest but duped workers, and we shall therefore make our points as clear as possible by the following comparison:

Some of the local capitalist papers have pointed in the past towards Italy as a semi-barbarous country because there exists in that country an organization known as the "Mafia," which they point out as being composed largely of robbers, and which elects men to office in different towns, and even to high governmental positions, who then levy assessments (taxes) for a guarantee of safety against, and protection by, the "Mafia" of those who possess large means. Well, just exactly the same scheme claimed for the Mafia in Italy has existed here in Michigan, and in the whole United States, in the Democratic party; but now there are restrictions; the old system of gathering all the spoils a politician can lay his hands on is past, and, because conditions have changed, they announce their intention to abolish the fee system to pay public officers, and to introduce equal taxation, with regular salaries for public officers. Apart from the value of the salary system, but as it is now handled by the Democratic Party, it is simply a promise and a notice to the railroads, mines, etc., that if allowed to capture the political power, they will not assess them privately, and, therefore, not above the amount charged of the small capitalists and of small property owners. It is a guarantee or promise that they will do the job of protecting capitalist interests, and that they will do it cheap at that. The large capitalists now act as a compact body, and no more special bribing—to down competitors—is necessary since industry is trustified, and since the capitalists nominate—and get elected—some of their own "confidants" or some of their own class, the politicians must change their tune. The capitalist class wants to be sure that they own those they back up for election. To reassure the capitalist class, the Democratic platform contains the following declaration: "THE DEMOCRACY HAS EVER STOOD FOR EQUALITY IN THE BURDENS AND PRIVILEGES RESULTING FROM opposed to "privileges, resulting from opposed to privileges, resulting from law," but they only desire that those so "benefited and privileged" shall equally bear the burdens thereof. Since, to elect trusted men, tried men, or, since, to get themselves elected saves for the large capitalists all that they formerly had to divide up secretely with the pushers of the Democratic or Republican legpullers' organizations—to get their guarantee for protection and assistance against the just demands of the working class—therefore, the politician who is not a "confidant" finds that competition against the latter mentioned political tool of the capitalist class forces him either "to give up the business" or to give up his independence as a politician for rich booty. The politician knows, or feels this, and to head off any possible capitalistic opposition to themselves, they guarantee the capitalist class that they will be as reliable as "confidants," provided they are allowed a more regular salary.

The above explanations dispose completely of the Democratic Party's cry against "the trusts," "industrial subjugation" and "special privileges."

To straddle the fence on these above-mentioned questions is an impossibility. If one is not entirely for the workers, and against capitalism, he favors and becomes the lackey of the capitalist class.

But another proof of this is given by the Democrats by the fact that their whole platform does not mention with one word that the power of government must be placed in the hands of the wage-earners; and they don't show us in any manner that they want to have the government to absorb the trusts, they thereafter to be run by the workers' government for the interests of the workers.

But there is mention made in the Democratic platform about "Direct Legislation." This is certainly amusing! On the promise that it will give direct legislation in Michigan, it attempts to jolly the wage-workers into voting the control of the political powers into their hands, so that the Democratic Party may become able to disfranchise the workers of other States and of Michigan, as it did disfranchise the workers in North Carolina. Yes, in fact, while here now in their platform they shout for direct legislation, they carefully prepare the ground for disfranchisement of the workers, as may be seen by looking at the "Evening News," of August 6, 1900. This paper claims to be "non-partisan," but is always for the money-bags, and is recognized as suppertiing the Democratic faction of the capitalist party.

This paper tries to create prejudice against the Australian ballot, and it tries to create a sentiment in favor of a system where the Inspectors of Election may suppress the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party. No! The local Democratic Party cannot expect to be taken seriously when it announces love for "labor," the eight-hour work day, direct legislation, etc. Nobody can believe them unless they first denounce the action of the Democratic Party of North Carolina and all other States as well as of the National Democratic Party, for trespassing upon, and trampling under their feet, the rights of the wage-workers. It should also purify the local party, and it should sit down on such papers as the "Evening News," for its retrogressive and reactionary stand.

The Socialist Labor Party alone has consistently demanded that its speakers, its papers, its representatives, etc., stand unshakably and wholly for the interests and welfare of the wage-working class. The Socialist Labor Party is the party of and for the wage-working class; it stands for the complete overthrow of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution; it wants the institution of the Co-operative Commonwealth in the place of the present system; it wants the control of the government placed in the hands of the wage-workers; it wants the trusts to become the property of the whole people through their government. The Socialist Labor Party alone is the party which stands for the abolition of the system that is responsible for the exploitation of labor and the misery resulting therefrom. The Socialist Labor Party says that the capitalists shall no longer remain our exploiters, but that they, too, shall have to work if they want to live. It says that the workers themselves shall be allowed to enjoy all they make, the largest part of which is now robbed from them by the capitalist class. The Socialist Labor Party wants no class rule and class privileges. Wage-workers, vote for the Socialist Labor Party, for your own party. It has for its emblem the uplifted Arm and Hammer. If you vote for any other party, you vote for your exploiters and a lot of demagogues who represent them.

SCABS FALL OFF.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—John E. Dempsey, a well known printer and prominet labor man, last week swore out a warrant for the arrest of Cornelius Guiney, George C. Collins, Thomas Young and R. A. Able, charging them with the the crime of criminal libel.

He says that the defendants published of him that he was unfit to hold the responsible position of head of the central body of labor; that he was of bad character; that he had embezzled the sum of $140 from a secret order; that he (Dempsey) had stated to Francis H. Clarke, in Clarke's office, "tell Rosing that I have to receive at least $10 a week and that I refuse to ahead with my paper on the amount now paid, $9;" that he (Dempsey) was running a non-union office and employing a non-union man to do typesetting work.

The following statement of the trouble was furnished by a labor leader:

"A month ago Dempsey was nominated for president of the assembly. No protest was then made as to his being disqualified for anything unbecoming a union man, and nothing was said the night of his edection.

"At a meeting of the Press Feeders' Union, prior to the meeting of the assembly, at which Dempsey was to be obligated, a set of resolutions were passed of which, it is said, Guiney was the author, protesting against Dempsey's election as president. At the August meeting of Typographical union, Dempsey brought the press feeders' protest, as printed, before the union, and the union, by almost a unanimous vote, sided with Dempsey. Mr. Guiney was at the meeting.

"In spite of this, Guiney, Collins et al filed charges against Dempsey, and the Labor Assembly appointed a committee to try Dempsey, althought the Trades and Labor Assembly had no jurisdiction to do so.

"It is said that this trouble is all owing to Dempsey getting $150 at last session of the legislature, representing the labor press. Guiney claims he was entitled to part of this appropriation.

Mr. Dempsey himself made the following statement to the "Dispatch" to-day:

"The cause leading up to this affair occurred at the last session of the Legislature, when I received an appropriation of $150 as one of the official reporters. The resolution giving me this sum was offered by Mr. McGowan, and read as follows:

"'Resolved, That a warrant be drawn in favor of J. E. Dempsey, as reporter of the labor press, the same being for the amount of $150, and to be paid for out of any fund available.'

"This resolution was favorably reported upon by the committee and I received the sum named.

"Mr. Guiney, publisher of the "Union Advocate," made demands upon me for a division of this money, and I refused to divide.

"Mr. Guiney has carried on a persecution against me for the past twenty months, and has tried in every way to injure me in the ranks of labor.

"My election to the presidency of the Trades and Labor Assembly, without any solicitation upon my part and by acclamation, was more than my persecutor could stand, and, consequently, he resorted to the foul means of a protest, preferring charges of a libelous nature. Therefore, I take the only remedy at hand.

"I have always pursued a defensive line of action. However, I now intend to give these men an opportunity to substantiate in a public way what they have charged against me."

The Typographical Union has withdrawn Messrs. Dempsey, Collins and Guiney as delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly, the delegation now standing A. E. Donaldson, E. C. Ives, C. H. Priadle, A. H. Moore, A. J. Williams, P. J. Geraghty, C. S. Teasley, John Cahill and Edward McShay.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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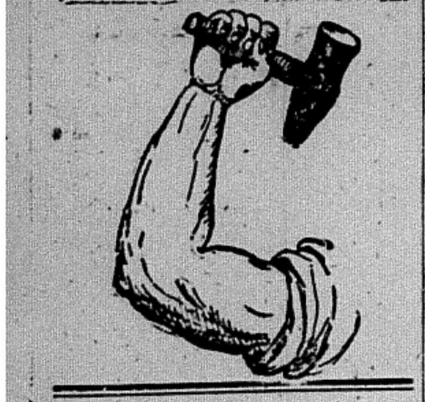
SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	85,231



For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

The social revolution is bound to come. It will come either in the full panoply of law, and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the peoples have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes,—or it may break in upon us unexpectedly amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild disheveled locks, and shod in iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching tread.

—LASSALLE.

LEADING THE MINERS TO SLAUGHTER.

The labor fakirs at the head of the United Mine Workers' Union are again playing the game that always winds up with the same results; political jobs and boodle for the fakirs; imprisonment, bullets and starvation for the miners whom the fakirs use as pawns in the game. The miners are being led through the slaughter house of the rotten pure and simple union to the open grave of the strike suppressed by Winchester rifles, injunctions and privations.

The reports from the hard coal regions tell the doings tho Mitchell, the noted labor fakir and henchman of Mark Hanna. Mitchell is president of the Unite Mine Workers Union and owes that job to the influence of Hanna and J. Pierpont Morgan. His every move is dictated by them. The very existence of this so-called "Union" is due to their efforts. Every cent of the dues which he and his partners in the game of robbing the miners' pockets, comes to them by the grace of Hanna and Morgan. What can do his apparent efforts to bring about a strike against his capitalist benefactors mean?

The Republican papers pretend that the strike is being stirred up in the interest of Bryan, so as to make political capital for him. That this is absolutely nonsense can be seen by a glance at the history of the United Mine Workers Union and the record of its leaders.

This organization, small in numbers, a few years ago received the endorsement of the big mine owners who could have crushed it easily. The Morgan interests—the most powerful in the world—and Mark Hanna, deliberately aided the labor fakirs in driving the unorganized slaves of the lamp into it. The dues were collected by the operators and turned over to the "labor leaders" who were supposed to be fighting them. Aid was extended to the fakirs in building up the union among the mines outside of the Coal Trust and the job of president, secretary-treasurer or organizer became a plum worth pulling.

The Morgan-Hanna coal trust needed this counterfeit union in the business of squeezing the little operators into the trust or, out of that game. Every strike of recent years in the coal regions has had the same start, run the same course, and had the same abrupt end.

There is now, and has been for years, more than two coal miners for every job: starvation pay and brutal outrages are the lot of all of them: the grievances always exist to strike against. The labor fakir is ordered by the trust to touch the match: the independent mines are crippled: the output is curtailed; the men are starved a little more and are then compromised with and sent back to work with a suddenness that surprises them. The object of the Morgan-Hanna crowd has been attained.

In the present trouble there is another point to be gained in addition to squeezing out the "cockroach operators." Mark Hanna wants to scare the business men into being more liberal in their contributions to the McKinley campaign fund. Since Bryan has sold out the radical element of his following to the big millionaires, such as the Belmonts, W. A. Clark—the second richest man in America—the Ice Trust, Sugar Trust and Cotton Trust, the big capitalists do not give up so liberally to the Republicans' fat frying brigade as in 1896. A big strike or a strike agitation supposed to be started by the Bryanites, would alarm these capitalists and loosen their purse strings. Hence, "President" Mitchell and his pals—McKinleyite and Bryanite—are sent to the hard coal regions.

Of course the grievances of the men are real. But that man is dull who thinks the operators would make a fight either on the question of the price of powder or of recognizing the United Mine Workers Union. They could grant the first demand and get back in short order what little they might apparently lose. They could and will recognize that Union (?) which so well serves their purposes, and use it as they use it in the soft coal regions. It may happen that the labor fakir will stir up a fire he cannot smother and the honest rank and file go so far that the decoy ducks of the coal trust cannot hold them. The Mitchells, Ratchfords and others of that ilk have the low cunning of the traitor, but they also have the coarse ignorance of the brute. But the Morgan-Hanna crowd have the militia and the courts and the honest anger of those wage slaves which the fakir cannot run into the ground, will be shot to pieces by the publican and Democratic capitalists as in 1897.

What hope is there for these victims of the labor fakir's treachery and the coal trust's greed? WHAT MUST THEY DO TO DEFEAT THEIR ENEMIES?

First—Kick out the labor fakirs and organize a real union. There is but one such in the United States: the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Hanna and Morgan hate it. Mitchell and his fellow traitors fear it. It is backed in its battles by a fighting political party of the working class: the Socialist Labor Party, and it fights the capitalists with the weapons of science, and teaches its members how to wield the most powerful weapon in the working class possession—the BALLOT.

Second—Vote for Joseph Francis Malloney and Valentine Remmel, the candidates for president and vice president of the Socialist Labor Party. Malloney is a machinist, and Remmel is a glass-worker. Both are class-conscious fighters for the working class. A big vote for the whole Socialist Labor Party ticket in the hard coal region will do more to frighten the mine owners into granting concessions than anything else can.

Only by having the legislature and courts at their disposal can the mine owners win. When the wage slaves reach for this power the capitalists will tumble and crawl; when the wage slave grasps this power, the capitalist will get off the wage slave's back. A big vote for Malloney and Remmel means a big increase of wages.

A victory at the poles for Malloney and Remmel means the complete downfall of the capitalist robber and his lackey, the labor fakir.

Organize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

SIX AND A HALF DOZEN.

David B. Hill epitomizes the differences between the Republican and Democratic parties as follows:

> "One party favors large standing armies, immense public expenditures, a Government of grandeur and magnificence, high protective tariffs, a British colonial policy, great combinations of corporate wealth, and a centralized Government. The other party favors a continuance of the plain and simple Government of our fathers, public expenditures limited to the actual necessities of the Government, tariff taxation for public purposes only, an army for defense and not for conquest, and competition in business free from monopolistic combinations.
>
> "These are the essential differences, concisely stated, between the two great parties."

These "essential differences" are neither essential nor are they differences. To speak of a "continuance of the plain and simple Government of our Fathers," etc., is like advocating that a grown man should be put back in the swaddling clothes of infancy. No sensible person takes such twaddle seriously. The other "difference," that of the tariff, is merely the outworn campaign cry of the "outs" who desire to become "ins."

Not one word does this well-informed Democrat say as to any "difference" in the attitude of the parties toward the working class. They both stand for competition between wage workers; they both stand for private ownership by the capitalist of the machinery which the wage slave operates. They agree "essentially" and actually, that the workingman must continue to be robbed, that wage slavery is a necessary foundation-stone for society, and that police, militia and courts are there to enforce this order. All this is admitted by Mr. Hill's statement.

But do they not differ radically as to a standing army? Here again is seen not a difference but a uniformity of opinion. "An army for defense and not for conquest" merely means that the mercenaries are to be kept at home to "defend" the "sacred rights" of the ruling class against invasions by their wage slaves. This "difference" can easily be adjusted by having two armies; one to attend to the wants of the benevolently assimilated wage slaves abroad, and the other to stay home and do guard duty at Bull Pens reluctantly inhabited by rebellious wage slaves of home production.

David B. Hill is fully competent to state the differences between the Democratic and Republican parties. He has done so. He compressed them all into a few lines in the telling. One line would have sufficed and it would have read like the famous chapter on snakes in Ireland: "There is none."

Bound indissolubly together by the umbilical cord of material interests, standing for the system of squeezing profits from the sweat and blood of the working class, the Democratic and Republican parties are twins. There is no "essential difference" between them. The day that sees the death of one will see the sword of the working class coming down on the neck of the other. United in life we will not part them in death.

Hill has said well. From his own mouth this Democrat has set the seal of authoritative approval on the Socialist Labor Party's contention that there is no difference between the Democratic and Republican parties. They must both be destroyed and the policy they stand for sent to join the policy of King George and the policy of the chattel slave owners.

To this end the ballot is the weapon, class-consciousness the force.

AND THESE ARE NEW ENGLAND GIRLS.

It is a very significant news item that comes from Boston headed "Fined for Smiling." It tells a story which fairly bristles with points, each one sharp enough to prick some bubble-argument of the prosperity shouters and many other bubbles. The facts brought out in that article, show a condition of affairs in the shoe industry of New England that, for poverty and oppression of the working girls, and petty outrages and schemes on the part of their employers to mulct them out of even the pittance they are suposed to receive, equals the worst condition in the "negro" South and in New York.

These New England girls are not the "ignorant foreigners" that the Republican and Democratic papers always talk about when some inhuman story of low wages and misery breaks through the crust of that conspiracy of silence which the capitalist press is engaged in to stifle the voice of the victims. Neither are these New England girls the uneducated daughters of the ex-chattel slaves in the schoolless South. They are the brightest products of New England schools, born and brought up in America. They are forced to labor nine and a half hours for an ostensible wage of from three to six dollars a week, which, by a system of skilful fines for "offences," is reduced to a point where the girls are actually working for less than enough to feed and clothe them.

One girls was fined $10.85 in the space of five weeks. This, deducted from her wages, left her less than enough to support life on. In the mailing department of one factory which employs hundreds of girls, the girls who fold and place catalogues in envelopes, are paid thirteen cents per thousand. There is a constant stream of girls going out of the factories in despair of making a living and as constant a stream pouring in to give their labor and time to the factory lord until they, too, become convinced of the impossibility of living on what they receive.

But there is prosperity in New England. The machines are running full time. The factory chimney belches out that pillar of smoke by day and of fire by night which the labor-fleecers always point to as an "infallable sign of prosperity." And it is. For that pillar of smoke indicates that wealth by the millions of dollars worth is being produced, but, for their share, the wage slaves are receiving less than that demanded by the machines which they operate: oil and repairs to fit them for further work; for, different from the machine, a fresh wage-slave can be secured without cost to the capitalist.

No, these girls are not "the scum of Europe dumped into New York," as the underpaid wage-workers of this city are called by the "respectable" Republican and Democratic papers. It cannot be said of them that they are reaping the results of their parents' neglect in not having them born in America or sent to school. They cannot be told, like the children of the Southern negro, to emigrate to some freer country. Nor can it be said that the dreadful affliction of "hard times" is the cause of their condition.

These are New England girls: their parents have provided them with the best education the capitalist class allows to the more fortunate wage-slaves. They are working in the much-vaunted era of prosperity—and this is the sum total: hard, unceasing toil, starvation wages, and indignity.

In the shoe factory as in the coal mine, on the railroad as on the land, the same story is repeated and the same moral is pointed. The wage-workers must become the masters of the machine. The robbers who so brutally use those machines to-day to starve and oppress the people, must be forced to surrender, must be beaten down with the ballot. The story of these New England girls should bring home to every wage-worker of the nation a realization of his duty and a determination to use his ballot to end their misery.

The Socialist Labor Party demands the collective ownership of the machinery of production.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

THERE GOES YOUR "VESTED RIGHTS."

> "The criminals were stealing anything they could with safety lay hands on, and the mercenary commercial pirates began to have a harvest of extortion. The price of bacon was pushed up to 50 cents a pound, bread 60 cents a loaf. Mayor Jones and other men of conscience were shocked at these proceedings, and the mayor decided that the only protection for the citizens would be to declare martial law, confiscate all food stuffs and other necessities for the common good."

The above is an account of the action taken by the Mayor of Galveston immediately after the terrible disaster. This action was the proper one to take. The preservation of human life is of first importance. It was the paramount duty of this mayor to take every step necessary to defend and preserve the lives of the survivors. The "vested rights" in private property, so much prated about by the upholders of "law and order," as a sacrosanct affair that cannot be touched without mortal sin, could not and was not permitted to stand in the way of that paramount Right to Life of the people. Hence, the people, through their executive, confiscated the food-stuffs.

It would be well nigh impossible to find a reasoning human who would deny the right of the people to do what the people of Galveston did. What, then, becomes of the theory of "vested rights?" What beacomes of that "sacred right of private property?" The vested right of a private individual to withhold from the people any property which the people need is a mere fiction. In the nature of things such a right could not exist. It does not exist. It is the same kind of a right as that of a vicious dog to keep back a hungry man from the food he needs. All the legal quips and capers of "eminent lawers" have never availed to enforce any such "right." When the common sense demanded that it be set aside for the commmon good, it was regularly ignored.

The wisest of the Revolutionary Fathers gave expression to this truth over a hundred years ago. Benjamin Franklin said: "Property is the creature of society, and society is entitled to the last farthing of it whenever society needs it." This is one of the foundation truths on which the Socialist Labor Party stands. Whenever there arises an occasion when choice must be made between the shadowy fiction of vested rights in private property and the common good, the very opponents of this truth find themselves forced to adopt the Socialist maxim and act upon it.

In this Republic there are thousands who die every week for the lack of the necessaries of life. Millions of unemployed class has produced all the wealth of hunger; millions of children are deprived of the education necessary to fit them for the duties of citizenship. The whole working class of the nation—over seventy-five per cent of the population—is living a hand to mouth existence. The common good requires that this condition of things be ended. The working class has produced all the wealth of the nation. They are the only portion of society which is necessary to the preservation of the race. Between them and the enjoyments of the comforts of life, between them and freedom, stands this shadow, this mirage of "vested rights." They must adopt the wise course of the people of Galveston.

Recognizing that the suffering of the hundreds of thousands scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific only repeat a hundred times over the horrors of the Galveston disaster, the working class must grasp that public power which the mayor wielded to protect society against the "mercenary commercial pirates," whose greed strikes such merciless blows at the "common good," [illegible] who seek to shelter themselves behind the outworn fallacy of "vested rights" to plunder and kill.

The only "vested right" which can stand before the enlightened judgment and awakened conscience of the American people is that Right which Joseph Francis Malloney champions in this presidential campaign:—the right of the people to enjoy what their labor produces.

The Socialist Labor Party is organized for the purpose securing this Right, and vesting it forever in the hands of the common people for the common good.

To sweep away the present "Vested Rights" which are Vested Wrongs:

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

BRYAN'S INSULT TO WORKINGMEN.

> "If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury through the system known as government by injunction?"

This is one of the questions which William J. Bryan asked his audience in St. Louis on September 15. The question is a very pertinent one; indeed, should engross the attention of every wage-worker in the land. The wage-workers in the State in which Mr. Bryan asked this question have strong reasons for being vitally interested in the question of "government by injunction." They have time and again experienced its effect in Missouri.

Mr. Bryan has shown that he possesses all the quickness of a lightning change artist in adapting his speeches and "paramount issues" to the different localities he speaks in. In the Far West he talks as he did in 1896 about "Free Silver," "16 to 1," and the "Crime of '73." In the Near East, he ignores Silver and assails the Trust. This policy requires great effrontery; it requires a profound contempt for the intelligence of his listeners. But this St. Lous speech goes further in implied contempt for the wage-workers' intelligence than any previous performance of this charlatan leader of the leading charlatan party.

In 1896 the platform of the Democratic Party contained a plank which strongly condemned government by injunction. In 1898 the same Democratic Party in Missouri renominated for the office of Judge one of the most notorious of all the injunction-issuing judges. He had been on the bench for years, and had issued injunctions right and left against working men on strikes. His record was so malodorous in this respect that John P. Altgeld, the cheap demagogue who had inserted the "government by injunction" plank in the Chicago platform, felt it necessary to take the stump and advocate the election of this "government by injunction" judge, whom Altgeld and Bryan's "anti-government by injunction" party had renominated.

After this record of criminal humbugging, Bryan's question is one of the most deliberate insults possible to the intelligence of the wage-workers of the State of Missouri, in particular, of the nation at large, in general.

This P. T. Barnum of politics not only assumes that the workingmen like to be robbed and imprisoned without trial when they resist. Bryan credits the working class voter with less intelligence than a sow; a sow will remember even if it cannot resent an outrage. Bryan assumes that the working man neither remembers nor is capable to resent.

When one man deliberately insults another, the insulted man is justified in using a cowhide. Bryan stood before thousands of workingmen in St. Louis and insulted them flagrantly and publicly. They would be justified in dealing with him as one man deals with another who flings an insult in his face.

What are the wage-workers going to do with this political mountebank next November 6th?

NO CATSPAWS FOR PARIS COMMUNES.

> "The evil is towering above all questions of internal commerce and trade, and the great issue will not down. It is here, everywhere. If it is not met with remedial legislation, and willing officials of integrity of purpose, the million hands of organized labor will soon find a remedy outside the laws which will startle mankind with its bloody purpose."

So said Mr. George Raines, Chairman of the Tammany Ice Trust Convention at Saratoga. He was merely giving voice to the wail of despair which the bankrupt middle class is sending up from one end of the land to the other. Knocked from their one-time secure position on the backs of the wage-workers by the Trust, and beginning to realize how slim is their chance of ever climbing up again, they turn with rage against the more powerful labor fleecers, and threaten violence. But they also realize that of themselves they can do nothing: hence, they appeal to "the million hands of organized labor."

Accustomed to using the working class as a catspaw to pull political and other chestnuts out of the fire for them, the capitalist class instinctively turns to the same victims for help in this battle between the weak and powerful factions of exploiters. To save themselves from the destruction threatened by the Trust, that weak faction of the capitalists who are known as "cockroach," would precipitate a conflict in America like the Paris Commune. They would have the "million hands of organized labor" blindly dash themselves against the government and laws, which these same millions gave their consent to at the polls.

That this vicious conception of the brutal ignorance of "organized labor" is the prevailing one held by the political hirelings and their masters, is due to the fact that they only come in contact with "organized labor" by meeting the cunning, but crassly ignorant, labor fakir, who is engaged in betraying his class, either as editor of a fake "labor paper," or in a political job. They judge the rank and file to be like these. As they can use the fakir, they see no reason why they should not be able to use the rank and file. As to the thousands who would go down to death in the attempt to smash the Trust, that would not give the "cockroach" conscience any more of a twinge than the murder of a score of unarmed coal miners by their uniformed hirelings gives the Morgans, Hannas, et al.

But in spite of the mind-deadening work of the labor fakir and the frenzied appeal to the ignorant passions of the working class by the demagogues of the middle class, there will be no Paris Commune in America. The middle class must accept the consequences of that game which they loved and lauded so much. They have stood in the past as the upholders of the system of private ownership of the machinery of production, with its resulting wage-slavery, competition and ruin for the vast majority. To-day the intellectually and financially bankrupt remnant of that once powerful middle class is blocking the way to the battlefield on which the working class and the plutocracy must meet for the death grapple. The working class has no interest in prolonging the existence of the "cockroach," and this truth is gaining ground every day.

It is the mission of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to awaken and guide the intelligence of the working class so as to frustrate the schemes of the political demagogues and labor fakirs. The working man who understands the cause of his poverty and knows the remedy, can never be lured into the trap prepared for him by these scoundrels, to "startle mankind with its bloody purpose." Within the law and under the Constitution, the working class will find the remedy, informed and guided by a clear understanding of Socialism.

To spread the light and to organize to avoid disasters and tragedy which ignorance will precipitate, that is to-day the sacred duty of every honest man. The Socialist Labor Party and its teachings are the antidotes for the poison of the demagogue; the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the club to smash the labor fakir with. Let the demagogue find, instead of the "million hands of organized labor," a million class conscious heads, organized in a real union, and he will throw up the job of starting a Paris Commune so as to use the wage-workers as catspaws to pull chestnuts out of the fire for him.

Not "Bullets and blood," but "Ballots and brains," is the battle-cry of the wage workers.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

THE RIGHT TO LIFE.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal. * * * with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—Declaration of Independence.

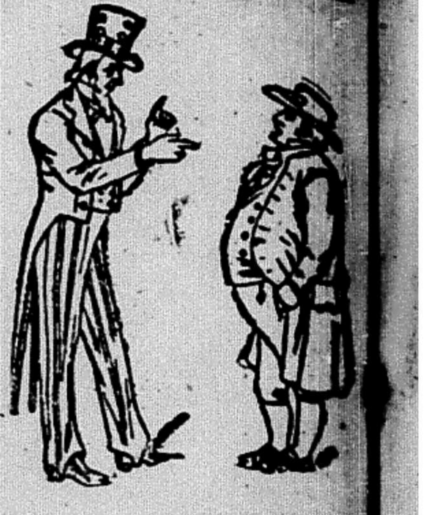
The "Right of Life," what does it mean,
in the land of the brave and the free?
Does it mean the "right" of the worker to
starve when the machine puts an end
to his fee?
Does it mean the "right" of the child
to toil in the days God has made for
play?
Does it mean the "right" of the poor
man's girl to sell her priceless pearl
for pay?
Does it mean the "right" of the rich to
rule, and the "right" of the poor to
be slaves?
With the "right" to the "freedom of contract" in life and the "right" to fill
paupers' graves?

Not so! Not so! By the souls of the
men who wrote this sentence down,
By the blood of reformer and martyr,
from Christ to old John Brown!
By the life and the death of Lincoln; by
the sacrifice of the brave.
Who fought and died to free our land
from the scourging block and the slave.
The Right to Life means the right to
love, the freedom of man to toil;
And to have ALL the fruits of his labor,
to have free access to the soil;
To live as long as the rich man lives; to
have bairns with hearts full of glee.
That's what the Right of Life implies in
the land of the brave and the free.

That is the "right" for which we stand,
no lesser "right' will we take.
Competition and slavery must give way,
the people at last are awake.
The age of the capitalist has passed,
the age of the brother begins.
The golden schemes which our fathers
allowed our children shall punish as
sins.
Rent, interest, profit and wages once
more to their homing place in hell
Shall return for aye and to their master
say they've a wonderful story to tell,
Of how man at last the truth had
grasped: that the blessedest life was
to be
His brother's keeper and both sower and
reaper, in the land of the brave and the
free.

Then, no child shall be compelled to toil
e're he has learned to play.
No mother's loving heart shall break for
a daughter gone astray.
(Compelled by competition's curse to sell
for daily bread.
Virtue and Youth and Happiness).
No! No! Not this, instead,
A free and loving people, no tramp, no
millionaire;
Where each man has the right to toil
and no one steals his share:
Where "love ye one another," the common law shall be,
And the "Right to Life" shall be enforced in the land of the brave and the
free.

—Stanislaus Cullen.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—Do you remember the talk we had recently?

UNCLE SAM—I think it was about ex-Governor Waite of Colorado.

B. J.—Yes; I had been arguing that, because his supporters had been bought off from him, it was useless to vote.

U. S.—I remember. And I showed you that that was no evidence of the ballot being useless, because the platform on which he stood invited corruption and made his supporters liable to be corrupted.

B. J.—Yes, that was it.

U. S.—And you granted finally that I was right. Are you going to take it back again?

B. J.—No; that argument is sound. But I have another reason why voting is useless.

U. S.—Let's have it.

B. J.—Does the Socialist platform invite corruption?

U. S.—Guess not.

B. J.—The Socialist voters can't be bought off, can they?

U. S.—Guess not.

B. J.—Consequently, they will vote the Socialist ticket, will they?

U. S.—Most assuredly.

B. J.—Now, will you deny that in many places the Socialist vote is simply not counted?

U. S.—I don't deny that.

B. J.—Now, will you be kind enough to explain to me what is the difference, as far as final results are concerned, whether the voters are bought off by the capitalists or whether they are not bought off, but are counted out? In either case the party falls through. For that reason I maintain that voting is useless.

U. S.—You reason now as falsely as you did before.

B. J.—Just prove it.

U. S.—There is counting out and counting out.

B. J.—I don't see it.

U. S.—You will if you listen.

B. J.—I am all ears.

U. S.—Do you imagine that in any of the places where the Socialist vote is counted out the Socialists cast a vote large enough to carry the election?

B. J.—No; I certainly don't.

U. S.—Now, then, these capitalists throw out a good many of our votes, not to keep our men out of the election, but in a vain attempt to discourage us. Our men were beaten anyhow.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—This "counting out" is, therefore, not a counting out of your candidates, because they were any how not elected.

B. J.—True; but one of these days they will be elected, and then the counting out of votes will be equivalent to the counting out of your candidates.

U. S.—There is where you err—

B. J.—I don't!

U. S.—Just wait. We know approximately our strength. All parties do. When our votes are now thrown out we care little. They are thrown out simply to discourage us. But we can't be discouraged. We move steadily on and grow. Every election brings us nearer to victory. We know it, even though we are not credited with our full vote. And we put up with it because we know any how that we are not elected.

B. J.—But how can you tell when you are elected?

U. S.—We can tell by the pulse of the movement. Now, to the point. What the criminal capitalist class will dare to do with the votes of a movement like ours is at present, when the movement is yet weak, that criminal class will not dare to do when the movement is strong, especially when it has triumphed at the polls.

B. J.—But if it does dare?

U. S.—There is no instance in history where a successful movement has submitted to being defrauded. One thing is to perpetrate petty fraud like counting out a few ballots where the fraud would anyhow not affect results; another thing is to perpetrate huge election frauds where the frauds would affect the result.

B. J.—There's something in that.

U. S.—A good deal. God help the capitalists if they dare throw out our votes when by doing so they will upset the fiat of the ballot. Criminal though that class is, it has the daring of the sneak thief only. It will recoil before such an act; and, if it don't, it will be dealt with accordingly. The ballot is all right in the Socialists' hands and shot from the Socialist platform. Counting out will not do there when counting out would amount to anything. All the counting out to-day only fires us to increased activity. That day is near at hand when no counting out will be dared. The vote of the Socialist Movement is not a Populist or similar rope of sand affair.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Of Colorado's Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor.

To the Workers—The real wealth producers of Colorado in general, and the supporters of the Socialist Labor party in particular—

Greeting:

In accepting the nomination for Governor of this great State of Colorado, I cannot find language in which to express my appreciation and gratitude to the comrades for the great honor conferred upon me.

A nomination to such an office by any political party may be considered by some a great honor; but I consider it a thousand times greater honor to be the Socialist Labor Party nominee for Governor of this State, than to be elected President of the United States by any such capitalist class plutocratic political parties as the Democratic or Republican parties.

Yet if the present system was all that could be desired the Socialist Labor Party would not have any excuse for existing; so it may be well to briefly examine the existing system and see if it is worth sustaining. A system based on the private ownership of the means of producing and distributing wealth—competition and wage-slavery.

We find that the private or individual ownership of the means of producing and distributing wealth was right and just at a time when the tools of production and distribution were small enough to be operated individually:—then grain was sown by hand, cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail and distributed in an ox-cart or on the back of an ass. Then it was right and just for the little tools that were thus operated individually to be owned individually.

At that time competition was also right, as each individual had an equal show with each other individual in the production and distribution of wealth. And wage slavery, strictly speaking, was unknown as each and every person had the opportunity by thift and industry to become a self-employer.

But, as time passed on the tools of production and distribution evolved into greater and greater tools until they passed the individual stage of ownership to the partnership stage; continually evolving, passing from tools to machines and from partnership to stock company ownership. True to the evolution of man and of industry this grew on and on, ever larger, greater and more powerful, never stopping for the individual, the partners, or the stock companies, but passing on and on to the trust, until to-day the trust (capitalist class) own and control all the modern means of producing and distributing wealth. And as the working class must operate this machinery in order to live, they find they cannot operate it as they did the little tools they once owned, for and in the economic interest of themselves as operators, but must operate it for and in the economic interest of the capitalist class owners of the machinery.

This has divided the people into two distinct and antagonistic classes—with the human bees on one side and the human drones on the other, better known, perhaps, as the working class on the one side, and the exploiting capitalist class on the other. The capitalist class has discovered that the working class can live in a sort of way on one-fifth of the wealth they produce. Therefore, the capitalist class pays the working class a wage sufficient to buy but one-fifth of the proceeds of their labor.

The system under which we live has outlived its usefulness as it is no longer an aid to, but an opressor of the working class. And the working class is the only class with economic rights to be considered: "He who will not work neither shall he eat."

The long speech delivered by W. J. Bryan at Indianapolis, August 8, on imperialism helps to prove the correctness of our position. In boiling Mr. Bryan's speech down to the fewest possible words we find, from his point of view, that imperialism means despotism and sure death to a republican form of government.

But in all that great lecture he failed to utter a comforting word to the working class or even expiain the underlying cause of imperialism: he only fights an effect while defending the cause.

But Senator Chauncey M. Depew, at the Republican national convention, makes clear the cause of imperialism (expansion) in the following words:

"What is the tendency of the future; why this war in South Africa? Why this hammering at the gates of Pekin? Why this marching of troops from Asia to Africa? Why these parades of people from other empires and other lands. It is because this overproduction of the civilized country of modern times is greater than civilization can consume. It is because this over-production goes back to stagnation and poverty.

"The American people now produce $2,000,000,000 more than we can consume. By the providence of God, by the statesmanship of William McKinley, and by the valor of Roosevelt and his associates we have our market in Cuba, we have our market in Porto Rico, we have our market in the Philippines, and we stand in the presence of 800,000,000 people with the Pacific as an American lake, and American artisans producing better and cheaper goods than any other country in the world."

If you will study Depew's words with care you will find they prove that the capitalist class, after the working class built for them all the shops, factories, railroads, and all such permanent improvements, and after they, the capitalist class, have rolled in wealth, squandering all they could in every way possible, still they have $2,000,000,000 worth annually of plunder that they cannot dispose of in this country, and must find a market for it in some other country, not because the workingmen have all they need, but because, being robbed, they are too poor to buy.

Is it not plain to you my proletarian friend that when the wages of the working class are only sufficient to buy twenty per cent of the wealth they produce, that the capitalist exploiting class is plundering and robbing them of the other eighty per cent and that the plunder thus levied upon the working class is the cause of every war in the world to-day, and is forcing, as it were, the capitalist class to find a market for its stolen plunder?

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Depew are both upholders of the present system, and in favor of extending the markets that the capitalist class may be able to dispose of their stolen goods, but do not agree as to the best and cheapest way of making the extension.

The upholders of the existing robber system all look alike to the class conscious worker or Socisist, and as we are not able to see any difference between the Democrat and Republican exploiters, I prepared and had printed the following list of questions for Senator Teller to answer at a meeting he addressed in Grand Junction a short time ago. Hoping the Senator would explain the difference for us.

These are the questions:

"Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions with cold facts?

"Will you meet a Socialist in joint debate? If not, why not?

"Can you tell us of a single measure passed by the Republican Party for and in the interest of the working class, during the last twenty-five years. If so, what is it?

"Can you explain the difference (so a Socialist can understand), between the Democratic Party, that is controlled by Ice Trust Croker, Copper Trust Clark, Railroad Trust Belmont, Idaho Bull Pen Trust Gov. Steunenberg, and presided over by Cotton Bale Trust James K. Jones, and the Republican Party, owned and controlled by the same kind of a gang?

"Do you think the working class has forgotten how scores of their class were shot down in cold blood at Lattimer, Pa., in the fall of 1897, by Martin's gang of Republican sheriffs, and how they (the working class) were treated in a like manner at Buffalo, N. Y., at the hands of the Democrats?

"Do you think we have forgotten the part the Democrats took in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, and the part the Republicans took at Pana and Virden, Ills.?

"Senator, do you think we have forgotten that great Trust-Smasher-Free-Silver-Democratic-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and his bull pen—the blackest of all blots on the American history? I say, Senator, do you think we have forgotten that bull pen?

"Inasmuch as we are thus able to trail the Demo-Republican Parties in the blood of the American wage-slaves for the past twenty-five years, will you explain to us why any member of the working class should ever vote for such parties?

"Why shouldn't we say to h——l with the upholders of such a system?

"Why should we stand up before men and ask them to support with their votes a system that is robbing them and their class (the working class) of four-fifths of all they produce?

"To what class do you belong? For what class do you vote?

"Why shouldn't every member of the working class vote for the party of their class—the Socialist Labor Party?

"There are many more questions I would like to ask you some other time"

The Senator failed to refer to the above questions—but the people attending his meeting were all supplied with them.

Under Socialism (which means the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic, which in turn means the collective ownership and supervision of all the means of producing and distributing wealth), the working class will receive all the wealth they produce, and the blood-sucking, exploiting class will melt away and disappear like a snow ball in the lower regions. When the working class receive all they produce, they will then produce an abundance to supply themselves with the very best that is to be had, but will not make slaves of themselves by producing for other countries except an amount sufficient to exchange for such articles as they are unable to produce at home.

Is it not plain to you, that the capitalist class, who owns all the means by which the working class live, also own their lives. That is slavery, and are slaves? Think of it, a large majority of the people being slaves to the small minority, and the most degraded of all slaves at that, as they are willing slaves, and vote to uphold the system that makes them slaves!

How degrading and humiliating! Yet we Socialists are not begging, asking or demanding any set of people on earth to "give us liberty or give us death"; but we are making it clear and plain once for all that we are going to take our liberty regardless of the cost.

Take it by gaining the political power and establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth—the Socialist Republic.

Yet some of the knowing ones tell us we run up against a stone wall by not explaining how the change can be made from individual ownership of the means of production and distribution to public or collective ownership of the same.

As no one man can tell what the collective action of all men will be, neither can they tell how any great change will be made. But the change must and will be made, and we can only suggest how it might be made.

After gaining the political power, we might proceed by putting all the unemployed to work producing all the means by which they live; and for each hour's work thus performed give the worker a due bill to read thus. "Due the proceeds of one hour's labor." Then supply the goods thus produced to these workers at the labor cost of producing them, as the workers returned the due bills and received the goods, that would settle the account. This would force all the wage slaves of the capitalist class, who are receiving but one fifth of what they produce, to quit and go to work for themselves (the Commonwealth), in order to receive all they produce.

This in turn would force on the market all the means of producing and distributing wealth now in the hands of the capitalists.

And if these exploiting capitalists should resist such a fair way of making the change, we could abolish by law private property in all the means of producing and distributing wealth, making the same collective property, and then teach these blood suckers to obey our laws as they now make us obey theirs. Yet we care not how the change is to be made. But we are determined to make the change, and emancipate ourselves though the heavens fail.

Come, ye wage-working, wealth-producing poletarian slaves of Colorado! Awaken to your own economic and class interests, remembering that all legislation is and must be class legislation, and that our class, the working class, is the only class with economic rights to be considered, and if we are to be free, we must first strike the blow by uniting our class under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to do battle for our emancipation. When you learn the various features of the class struggle, and become conscious of the fact that in order to help our condition as individuals, we must help the entire class to which we, as individuals belong, then you will have developed to a point where you would see all the upholders of the present system of wage slavery in a thousand times hotter climate than the South Sea Isles before you vote for them.

If you are "selfish" enough to want all the wealth you produce, you are selfish enough to be a Socialist, and should vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket; but if you are so "liberal" that you want the capitalist class to have an ever larger percentage of what you produce, you are entirely too liberal to be a Socialist and should vote the Democratic or Republican ticket.

Again thanking you for the great honor conferred upon me, I am yours for the Co-operative Comonwealth.

S. B. HUTCHINSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Fine Campaign in Chicago.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Socialist Labor Party held an open air meeting last Monday night on the corner of Thirty-first and State streets. We have held meetings there every week. Everything went smoothly for an hour when a gang of crooks under the leadership of a pothouse politician by name, James Daly, who has twice been defeated when running as candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward, arrived on the scene and started to abuse the speaker, setting up a howl like so many starving wolves, making it impossible for the speaker to be heard. When told by the indignant people in the crowd to shut up, this crook Daly jumped on an inoffensive negro of small size; and with the aid of one of his fellow crooks, he felled him to the sidewalk and began kicking him before any one could prevent it. At this time a big strapping young man jumped up and on the sidewalk and hit Mr. Pethouse Politician a "crack in the jaw" that sent him reeling up against the wall of the saloon that he and his gang had just come out from.

As soon as he came to again he tried to snatch a cane from an old gellow but failed, whereupon he ran into the saloon and come out again brandishing a revolver. At this state of affairs a detective, Sergeant Garrity, belonging to the same gang turned in a riot call. Two detectives were already on the spot and two big cops come running across the street and the poor colored fellow that got hurt was arrested.

Where the police came from is a mystery to me, for when some of our comrades were looking for the police before the trouble started, they could not find any.

The raid of the crooks had an effect opposite to the one intended. There were quite a few colored men in the crowd and they swore they would make it hot for Daly and his gang. Before leaving we announced that we would continue our meetings but we would have to depend upon ourselves to defend ourselves as we could not hope to get police protection in that place.

In spite of permits from the Chief of Police we have been told to move on and the above named Garrity told us to "get." He said he was under the Chief of Police but did not "give a damn for the permits."

This district is a proletarian one and we are going to carry on the agitation til we get the eyes of the people open to what is going on about them.

At another meeting in the downtown district about a month ago, the same trick was tried but proved a complete failure. Comrades Stiegerwald and Pepin were speaking. When Pepin had just about started, up looms a gang of Democrats, Debseries, referendum freaks and God knows what. As I knew some of them, I went to the outside of the crowd to find out what they were up to. A Democratic politician who goes under the name of "Big Frank," told his gang: "Jump in boys and start a row and then watch me." The gang in a bunch started; they tried their best, but the crowd would not budge. Failing in that they started on all side sto make a howl but thanks to the speaker's ability and the size of the crowd it "wasn't a go." They were promptly shut up.

When the speaker got through after holding every man in the audience for an hour and a half, he invited questions. Then the gang started in again. But of no avail. They got shot poured into them and "Big Frank" the fellow who told them to start the racket at the beginning of the speech now had to tell them to stop. He told them they had tackled too smart a fellow but if they would be quiet he himself was going to ask questions. He did and he got it to the merriment of the audience. He then tried another trick. He now claimed to be a socialist too, but his socialism turned out to be single tax. I must say that he was very slick but that time he ran up against a snag. The audience applauded and cheered the Socialist Labor Party man and the speaker and the enemies stood dumbfounded.

Comrade Sale, another able speaker, has so many amusing stories to tell, he kills his game with humor and wit. He appears so cool, as good-hearted and innocent as a child and the shot he fires comes so deliberate that it seems harmless at first till it strikes; but then it tears like a dum-dum bullet. He is especially gifted in finding the trail of a kangaroo, running the animal into a hole and then making the Kang pull the hole in after him.

As soon as the Socialist Republic is inaugurated, I'm going to petition Congress to remunerate him in the shape of a pension for saving a good crop in the State of Illinois which might otherwise be destroyed or if I fail in that I am going to make them reward him so much per skin.

JOHN HELLGREN.

Chicago, Ill., September 14.

Moral Didactics.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—There has come under my notice a screed against shiftlessness, entitled "A Message to Garcia." It is written by Elbert Hubbard, editor of "The Philistine Magazine, a Periodical of Protest." Its reprint is under the auspices of the Passenger Department of the New York Central Railroad Company, and appears as one of the "Four Track Series," the reason for this chaperonage being, as stated on the title page, that the company has received "so many requests from clergymen, teachers, and others interested in the education of the young. The indorsement goes with it, from "a prominent New York clergyman," that "It is gospel truth, every word of it," and that "The President of an important Southern railway says: "Every young man in America should memorize the Message to Garcia." It is five pages in length, exclusive of the advertisements of the New York Central Railroad Company, which add eight pages more. The theorem is, that shiftlessness is wrong, and unproductive (a truth), and the argument brings out into even greater prominence, by way of favorable comparison, the fact that the men who employ other men are often more meritorious than their employees (a truth); and yet the impressions given throughout the whole paper constitute that most deceptive, delusive and altogether damnable form of untruth, a "partial truth." They do not state the case, but they state ingredient truths in the case, and the inevitable conclusion is falsehood.

Now, I have no quarrel with the author, who writes in a virile style, of morals as of literature, so taking with the indolent, who do not want the labor of working out their own conclusions and who are glad enough to have a big, manly fellow prove a point which they cannot prove for themselves. If the proof is inadequate, at least it runs their way; and it stands for a conclusion until it is upset. A man who has "carried a dinner pail and worked for day's wages," and who can familiarly refer to Corregio and to the tribulations of capitalists, instinctively commands our reverence. No doubt the author meant all that he said, and thought that he had said it all.

But he had not. His whole case consists of a comparison of a poor man, who is poor because he is shiftless, and a rich man, who is a good deal of a moralist in consenting (for it must be admitted that he does consent) to "grow old before his time" in growing rich. If his own eloquence, at a point, carries him somewhat beyond his natural circumspection, and the author asserts of this same moralist, that "he finds there's nothing in it; nothing but bare board and clothes," this may be overlooked as the heat of argument, and may be gently put aside as irrelevant, along with that queer feeling which one has in beholding "four track" moral didactics.

"The great [illegible], that men are equally meritorious only when equally circumstanced, is opening the eyes of the world, and such vapid morality as "A Message to Garcia," has become an insult to the honesty of the informed. A man is shiftless who is the descendant of every form of depravity and ill luck that can be crowded into human existence and human composition, and this "Message to Garcia" flippantly adjudges him upon the same basis as another who, in one or a thousand ways, has had "greatness thrust upon him." As well might it be said of a weak woman, pushed to the nethermost corner of the Black Hole of Calcutta, that she was upon an equal footing with all of the other occupants of the den, and that there was "no law against" her crowding her way past the frenzied men, resting her elbows upon the sill, and enjoying the setting sun. All dinner pails have not the same potentiality, and that most insolent fallacy ever yet invented, that prosperity is a "survival of the fittest," and that this is in accordance with the divine plan, becomes, when lined up with the facts, awful blasphemy. The stress of the times is so rapidly reducing the standard of a competency, that those who can still obtain a bare subsistence are prone (if their stomachs are full) to join in this "survival of the fittest" cry of extermination. But the process is inexorable, and the day and hour approach when, if relief should not come, the "survival of the fittest" would have eliminated every person by starvation, save only one. Universal education will prevent that, and those who have the power to feed from the fruits of the earth will not long consent to famish under the academic theories of the rich. That the rich themselves see this with unerring certainty is the one and only explanation of the Bureau of Moral Didactics issuing a Four Track Series—barring the advertisements.

ALFRED A. COURSEN.

New York, Sept. 15.

The S. L. P. in Plainfield, New Jersey.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Branch Plainfield, Section Union county, Socialist Labor Party, decided to fire the opening shot of the campaign by holding an open-air meeting, the first of its kind ever held, in this city.

The same took place on Saturday, September 8, at 8 p. m., at Second street and Park avenue. After having complied with all regulations, the comrades assembled at the place above mentioned, and at 8.20 p. m., Comrade Gunn opened the meeting explaining the aims and objects thereof.

He had spoken but very few minutes when he was interrupted by a rioter in the shape of a police officer who endeavored to break up the meeting. Comrade E. F. Wegener, the speaker of the evening, protested against the infringment of the constitutional rights of American citizens and attempted to deliver an address, but was taken in custody by the officer and escorted to the police headquarters. There he was informed that under no circumstances would the meeting be allowed to go on. The reason the police gave was that the mayor had not granted a permit. But the true reason for breaking up the meeting cropped out in one of the city papers when it stated that "the refusal was a wise one;" that "Wegener was unusually violent in his speech, denouncing both Democrats and Republicans, and calling upon the people to support an anarchistic policy which mean the destruction to all existing institutions." How shocking! The mere vision of the Socialist republic; wherein they would have to perform some useful work, is enough to drive the capitalist class and their hirelings into a state of frenzy.

The Socialist Labor Party being composed of men knowing their rights and having the courage to assert them, called the bluff by informing the police that they would hold an open-air meeting on Tuesday, September 11, at Second street and Park avenue.

After the jingling of many telephone bells and a council of war, wherein participated the mayor, corporation counsel and chief of police, the city authorities experienced a sudden change of heart, and gracefully capitulated.

Branch Plainfield thus held their first open-air meeting with Comrade E. F. Wegener of Jersey as the speaker, who addressed an attentive audience of 100 or more persons. Theus the Socialist Labor Party has again won a skirmish in the great battle for the emancipation of the working class.

JERSEY.

Jersey City, Sept. 14.

Advanced Methods in Canada.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—According to the decision rendered by Judge Snider, picketing is illegal in Canada. The metal polishers employed by the Hamilton Brass Co. recently went on strike. Eight of them, and the president of the local metal polishers union, were arrested and fined $5 each on the ground that they had endeavored to prevent other men from getting employment in the company's works.

The capitalists of Canada are successfully fighting old trade unions by means of fines, injunctions and bayonets.

Judge Snider held the opinion that there was no necessity to particularize the acts complained of. The evidence given for the prosecution was to the effect that the defendants had been hanging about the premises and in various ways endeavoring to persuade men not to work.

After hearing the argument for the defense, Judge Snider said he was convinced that the defendants had, *by other means except violence, endeavored to prevent other men from getting employment in the company's works.* Crown Attorney Crerar asked the judge to impose a light fine. He was sorry for the men, who had been led into the affair. The judge said that the defendants had gone further than they should have gone, and should have left the other men alone after they left the works. He believed that they were ignorant of the law. He fined each of the defendants $5.

S. L. P.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 14.

A Demo-Pop "Union" Scuttled.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—Score one for our comrades in Whatcom. The most vanquishing attempt yet on the part of the scabby crew of labor fakirs to organize a Demo-Pop campaign club, under the name "Union," was frustrated through the vigilance of comrades Tennery and Beck up in that neck of the woods.

One day last month the Town of Whatcom was flooded with circulars, advising the workingmen that, on a certain date, they would have the high privilege of meeting a pair of "gentlemen," that would graciously condescend to "organize" them. The day came, a hall was rented, the audience, seventeen in all, at the appointed hour the organizers made their appearance, and the fandango started.

Organizer number one, Mr. Chas. Eulitz regular accredited organizer of the Western Labor Union, with headquarters in Seattle, smooth, affable and intellectually the highest thing in the scabby fakir line that has come under my observation, set the ball a-rolling. In a rambling and incoherent sort of way he stated the object of the meeting, and declaimed upon the beauties and benefits of organization, "but," said this alleged Socialist (for he claims to be one), "let me caution you, whatever you do, don't permit the discussion of politics in the union."

At this point Comrade Tennery, who had been listening to the inane drivel quietly, could listen no longer. He took the floor and turned the flat and colorless monologue into a somewhat furious dialogue. The questions Tennery asked, Eulitz would not, could not, answer; nor would he debate, merely contenting himself with pointing to his constitution.

While the excitement was at its height, in comes the star fakir, Mr. Bill Blackmann. This gent is a person of importance; he draws a salary from the State for occupying the office of State Factory Inspector, is the son-in-law of His Excellency our Governor, Mr. Rogers, whom the Demo-Pops renominated to succeed himself, is a close friend of Eugene V. Debs, and besides all of these honors Mr. Blackmann served one term in our State Legislature, where the patronage peddling typographical union claims in a hysterical communication to the pure and simple central body here, that he sold them out. On that occasion, his brothers, the typos, vehemently declared that he, Blackmann, was not a fit person to sit with. This fat-headed curio, with paunch of a Falstaff, and face of a Silenus, started in to paw the air with his fat, pudgy hands and to harangue the crowd in the usual fakir style: "Organize: look what organization has done for us in Seattle! We won the telephone girls' strike." The speaker knew he lied when he made that spiel. "Gentlemen, organize, and elect your friend to office; if you do your duty here we will have a union three hundred strong between now and election." Blackmann was too indiscreet; the fraud was palpable to even the simple saw-mill hands. The S. L. P. buzz-saw, having had a breathing spell, then commenced cutting and grinding again, until Blackmann, in sheer desperation and agony of heart, cried out: "This is our meeting; we rented this hall; let those who don't want to sign the roll, get out!" Our comrades stayed, badgering the precious pair a while longer, and then left the hall, taking the crowd with them, all but two, that signed, and these two were members of the typographical union, and upholders of Steunenberg and Kennedy. The bunco game failed; the bunco-steerers are now out of expenses.

The following day in a barber shop, Blackmann, being asked as to his success in organizing Whatcom, shook his head sadly, and said: "I never expected to run up against anything like that up here." To this remark I would answer: "You had better expect it henceforth: turn where you will, and like the proverbial poor, the Socialist will be with you, showing up your crookedness and exposing your hellish schemes. Our much-betrayed and guileless class has found a protector and champion; the day is drawing near when with the Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance we will smash your master, the capitalist, and you, his traitorous tool and flunkey.

Let us organize!

J. A. ANTHONY.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10.

Malloney and Remmel
CAMPAIGN
BUTTONS.

MALLONEY AND REMMEL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

EACH BUTTON IS DECORATED WITH THE PICTURES OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL ON A WHITE BACKGROUND SURROUNDED WITH A RED BORDER. THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES APPEAR IN CRESCENT FORM OVER THE PICTURES. BENEATH THE NAMES IS THAT GOOD OLD INSCRIPTION, "S.L.P." IN RED.

PRICE:

Twenty-five Cents per Dozen.
Two Dollars per Hundred.

Every Socialist should wear a campaign button. Sections are making quite an income selling them to the members.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2 to 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

Lithographic
Portraits
OF
MALLONEY
AND
REMMEL!

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has published for the campaign a lithographic picture of Malloney and Remmel. The size of the lithograph is 24 by 30 inches. The Arm and Hammer appears as the centre piece, the pictures of Malloney and Remmel being arranged on each side of the emblem. At the top of the lithograph is the inscription "Socialist Labor Party." Underneath the pictures are the following inscriptions in clear black type: "For President, Joseph F. Malloney. For Vice-President, Valentine Remmel."

These lithographs have been published for campaign purposes, and Sections should get a supply at once. They will be especially effective in the places where either Malloney or Remmel are to speak.

PRICE:

$1,50 PER HUNDRED COPIES

Express charges are to be paid by those ordering the lithographs.

The New York Labor News Company will supply them to State Committees, and the Sections are to get their lithographs from those State Committees. In States where there are no State Committees, the Sections may deal direct with the Labor News Company. Individuals desiring these lithographs are earnestly requested to order from their Section. The larger the quantities sent out in one order by the Labor News Company, the more safely will the lithographs carry.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2 to 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

WHY THE
WORKINGMEN
OF AMERICA
SHOULD VOTE FOR
MALLONEY
AND
REMMEL.

⁂

The address issued by the National Executive Committee to the Voters of America is now being published as a campaign leaflet. It is a remarkably clear and convincing statement of the issues of the campaign.

⁂

The first edition will be
ONE HUNDRED
THOUSAND.

PRICE:
$1.25 Per Thousand.

Which barely covers the cost of paper, composition, presswork and postage.

The leaflet will be ready for delivery about

SEPTEMBER 25th.

That will leave about FIVE WEEKS to conduct a hurry-up campaign with it. In those five weeks we ought to distribute at least

One Million

copies of the leaflet. This is the first leaflet for the campaign of 1900. Others will follow in quick succession. October is the month to make voters for the Socialist Republic, and this leaflet, prepared under the direction of the National Executive Committee, is a great votemaker.

⁂

New York
Labor News
Company,
2-6 NEW READE STREET,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, September 17. Wherry in the chair.

Receipts for the week, $121.80; expenditures, $105.73.

National Secretary reported that the vote on the new constitution had been carried in favor of the adoption of the same, but the voting blanks sent to several Sections having miscarried, it was moved and carried to lay over the canvass of the vote for one week.

The National Secretary reported that Valentine Remmel had been elected the delegate of the Party to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance National Convention at Pittsburg; he being the only candidate the vote was light—623 for and none against. Credentials have been sent to Comrade Remmel.

Sections are especially urged to push the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in all places where a large circulation for the Daily cannot be obtained. During the last two years there has been a general desire to have the size of the WEEKLY PEOPLE increased; that increase has been made; it is a six paged paper, and for fifty cents per year the circulation should go beyond a hundred thousand.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Tazewell, Illinois, and Westfield, Mass.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

MARYLAND.

STATE COMMITTEE.

Section Baltimore, Md., elected the following members of the Maryland State Committee, Socialist Labor Party: H. A. McAnarney, Frank Hartman, Charles Becker, Charles Heine, Henry Simon, Charles Mannell and Robert W. Stevens.

Robert Stevens was elected the Corresponding and Financial Secretary of the Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Pa., Sept. 9.—Section Reading has elected the following officers for the remainder of the year: Organizer, Silas Hinkel; recording and corresponding secretary, Caleb Harrison; financial secretary, Harry Bellman; treasurer, Samuel Rohrbach; agent for the PEOPLE, Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.

SILAS HINKEL,
Organizer.

WASHINGTON.

New Whatcom, Wash.—At a regular meeting of Section New Whatcom, the following officers were elected:

Organizer and Financial Secretary—William McCormick.
Secretary—T. A. Tennery.
Treasurer—Fred Urfer.
Literary Agent—Conrad Beck.
Grievance Committee—W. L. Noon, Fred Ufer, Ignace Pertoll.

WM. Mc CORMACK, Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—The Congressional and County convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee will be held Saturday evening, September 22, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 4th street. Comrades don't fail to attend, but come bring your friends.

By order of the County Committee,
FRANK R. WILKE,
Chairman.

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Donations to the DAILY PEOPLE.
(Week ending September 15.)

Previously Acknowledge......	$1,328.00
Jacksonville, Ill., Renner, 50c; Heimlich, 50c.; Hoffman, 50c; Section Jacksonville, $1....	2.50
Peoria, Ill., donated by Section	2.00
Albany, N. Y., Elzie, 50c.; Waldbillig, 25c..............	.75
Philadelphia, Pa., Durner, 25c.; Fish, $1; Hall, 25c.; Katz, $1; Mullen, $5..............	7.50
Cleveland, Ohio, Gable, 50c.; Zillmer, $1.50; Bindas, $1; Kronman, $1.50; Alzuhn, 50; Heidenreich, 25c.; Brown, 25c.; Koeppel, 25c.; Konrad, 25c.; Keim, 50c.; Goerke, 50c.; Howell, 50c.;	7.50
Butte, Montana, donated by Section	50.00
Chicago, Ill., Steigerwald, 50c.; Anderson, 50c.; Hellgren, 50c; Okerlund, 50c.; Damm $1...	3.00
Buffalo, N. Y., Kangaroo, 50c, Blindt, 50c.; Boehm, 25c.; Reinstein, 50c.; Faber, 50c.; De Laney, $3.............	5.75
Hamilton, O., donated by Section	5.00
Schnectady, N. Y., E. F. Lake, 50c.; Wemberger, 50c; Club 1, 50c.; Club 2, 50c.; Club 3, 50c.; Club 4, 50c............	3.50
San Antonia, Texas, Bowers, 25c; Federolf, 25c.; Pollard, 50c.; Leitner, 50c..........	1.50
Milwaukee, Wis., collected by Section	2.00
St. Paul Minn., Lidberg, 50c.; Johnson, 50c.; Jacobson, 50c.	1.50
New Haven, Conn., Artea, 50c.; Serres, 50c.; Stodel, 25c.; Feldman & Keinzey, 50c.; Pfirman, 50c.; Del Mastro, $1; Marek, 50c.; Sobey, 50c.; Maher, 50c.	4.75
Providence, R.I., Branch 2, Gannon, $1; Reid, 50c.; Clabby, $; Murray, 50c..........	3.00
Syracuse, N.Y.: Donated by Section tion	15.00
Essex Co., N. J.: Newey, 50c.; Belzner, $2; Carless, 50c.; Wittel, 50c.; Welson, $1; Holland, $1; Goetz, 25c.; Hartung, 25c.; Smith, 25c.; Waltz, 25c.; Rutkin, 25c.; Vogel, 25c.; Rubovitz, 25c.; Corlin, 25c.; Metz, 50c.; Bloomfield Branch, $1.65	9.65
Hudson Co., N. J., Branch Hoboken: Mende, $1; Herz, 50c.; Glunz, 50c.; Schroeder, 50c.; Julicher, 20c.; Dietrich, 25c.; Schmid, 10c.; Eek, 20c.....	1.40
Hudson Co., N.J., Branch Union Hill: Sheops, 10c.; Fricke, 10c.; Thuemmed, 10c.; C. L., 10c.; Dietrich, 5c.; O. Becker, 10c.; Blome, 25c.; Betsch, 10c.; C. Becker, 50c..............	1.40
Hudson Co., N. J., 7th Ward, Fackert, $1; Wegener, 50c..	1.50
New York, Excelsior Literary Society, Pomerantz, 25c.; H. Kessler, 15c.; Talmud, 50c.; Curlander, 10c.; J. Kessler, 60c.; Robinowitz, 50c.; Rand, 25c	2.35
2d A. D., Zipfel and Machauer, $1 each	2.00
4th A. D., Shaynin, $1; Abelson, $1; Spiess, $1	3.00
6th & 10th A.D., Ihl, $1; Weisslowitch, 25c.; Scheurer, 50c.; Gottlieb, $1.50; Hurwitz, 25c.	3.50
16th A. D., Brandstaeter, 50c; Bordoch, 25c.; Gorowitz, 25c.; J. Kleinberger, 25c.; M. Kleinberger, 50c.; Wohl, 25c.; B. B., 50c.; Stark, 25c.; a friend, 25c.; Zimmerman, 25c.; Lederman, 50c.; Perl, 50c	4.25
Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts: O Toole, 50c; Lang, 25c..............	.75
Eighteenth Assembly District, per Owen Diamond..........	5.00
Twenty-third Assembly District: Westerberg, 25c; Larson, 25c; Twomey, 25c; Koffman, 25c; Plamondon, 25c; Busson, 25c; Rubin, 50c; Tzemakh, 50c; Pollock, 25c; Russin, 25c....	3.00
Twenty-sixth Assembly District: Moonilis, $1; Conolly, $1; Katz, 25c; S. Mandel, 75; O. Mandel, 25c; A. Klein, $1; Cook, 50c; S. Klein, 50c....	5.25
Twenty-eight Assembly District: F. Braukman, 50c; Mrs. Braukman, 50c; A. Rosenberg, 50c; M. Rosenberg, 50c; Heyman, 50c; Singer, 50c; Rosenblueth, 25c; Rosenthal, 25c; Benke, 25c.	3.75
30th A. D.: Gilhaus, $1; Heyman, $1; Samuels, $1; Moren, 50c.; Barthel, 50c..........	4.00
32d and 33d A. D.: Fulling, $2; 34th and 35th A.D.: Hades, 25c.; Sherrane, 50c.; Kinneally, 50c.; Johansen, 50c.; Kantor, $1; Hermansen, 50c.; Crawford, 50c.; Gajewski, 50c..........	4.25
Brooklyn, 5th A.D.: Besch, 40c.; Baldwin, 20c.; Schwartz, 25c.; Hansen, 25c.; Friedman, 25c.; Levin, $1..............	2.35
Brooklyn, Sixth Assembly District: Schmidt, 75c.; Schran, 75c.; Koeber, $1; Moritz, 20c.; from other sources, $3.40.....	6.00
Seventh Assembly District: Eichner, 50c.; Rasmussen, 50c.; Oehlecker, 50c.; Murphy, $1; Fiebiger, $5; Walsh, $2; Wickman, $1..........	10.50
Tenth Assembly District Kihn, 50c.; Peck, 50c.; Schwartz, 50c.; Keveney, $1; Walsh, 50c..............	3.00
Twelfth Assembly District Leise, 50c..............	.50
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assembly District; Muntefering, 50c.; Christiansen, 25c.; Belopolsky, 25c.; Frederickson, 25c.; Andersen, $1..........	2.25
Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts; Harkow, $1; Haerer, $1; Sorensen, $1; Brown, $1..............	4.00
Twentieth Assembly District; Zoeller 50c.; Veltung, 50c.; Forbes, $1; E. and J. Mueller, 50 c.; Friedrichs, 25c........	2.75
Total	$1538.00

Note 1.—Through a typographical omission in the issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE of September 1, the following amounts did not appear: Cleveland, Ohio, Zimmerman, $2; Heidenreich, 50c.; Brun, 25c.; Erben, 50c.; in the same issue the total was omited, but was given in the next as: $1,068.45, which amount included the above $3.25.

Note 2.—In the last issue—Sept. 15th—the following names were omitted from the list of the 23d A. D., N. Y.: Koffman, Pollock and Russin, each with 50c., but the total given in that issue for the 23d A. D. ($7.20), is correct and includes these amounts, the omission being purely typographical.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....	$14,249.81
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary..........	30.00
Received for Minor Fund from Section Lawrence, Mass., $1; Geo. Szignarowitz, Paterson, N. J., $1; Section Woodhaven, N. Y., $5; Duwell, N. Y. City, 25c; D. Davidson, Pleasantville, N. Y., 50c; D. Reass, N. Y. City, 25c; B. J. Murray, Providence, R. I., $10..	18.00
Total..	$14,297.81

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$750.25
Section Holyoke, Mass., collection, $3.15; Section Lawrence, Mass., $1.20; Paul C .H. Jesse, Providence, R. I., $1; Section Reading, Pa., $2.50; Hungarian Branch, Section Cleveland, Ohio, $25; Section Pittsfield, Mass., $10; J. E. Farrell, San Francisco, Cal., $5; C. W. Brandborg, Henning, Minn., $5; Section Auburn, N. Y., $5; Section Rochester, N. Y., $7.50; Section Batavia, N. Y., $6; Section Buffalo, N. Y., $10; Section Dubois, Pa., $9; S. T. & L. A., Houtzdale, Pa., $10; Section Patton, Pa., $5.50	105.80
Total	$856.10

NOTE.—Lists for this fund can be obtained from all State Committees of the S. L. P. and from the undersigned; friends of the Party in a position to collect funds for the campaign, should not fail to obtain a subscription list.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Regular meeting of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was held Monday evening, September 17, at the DAILY PEOPLE Building; J. Holler, Chairman. Minutes approved as read. Districts, in answer to the roll call, reported progress.

Funds collected for wagon turned over to Olpp and matter referred to management of the PEOPLE. Districts are requested to contribute as soon as possible to a fund for the purpose of keeping a wagon on the road to advertise the DAILY PEOPLE. The wagon has been started, and contributions must come in immediately in order to keep it going.

It was decided to meet hereafter on the 1st and 3d Monday instead of every week as heretofore.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

21st A. D., Branch 2, Brooklyn	$20.00
34th and 35th A. D., New York	1.50

J. C. AKINS,
Secretary.

TOUR THROUGH NEW YORK STATE

By Charles H. Corrigan S. L. P. Candidate for Governor.

Buffalo, September 23 and 25.
Batavia, September, 26.
Rochester, September, 27.
Auburn, September 28.
Utica, September, 29.
Gloversville, September 30.
Johnstown, October 1.
Fultonville, October 2.
Schenectady, October 3.
Oneonta, October 4.
Albany, October 5.
Troy, October 6.
Rennselaer, October 7.
Newburgh, October 8.
Westchester County, October 9 to 12.
New York, October 13 to 15.
Queens County, October 16 to 18.
Richmond County, October 19.

Important for Buffalo.

Charles H. Corregan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, will speak here next Monday night at International Hall, 251 Genesee street. Every reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in this city should attend the meeting and bring friends.

S. L. P. Conventions.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—At the various conventions held in Gloversville, Saturday, September 15, 1900, to nominate candidates for Congress, State Senator, Member of Assembly and County officers the following nominations were made:

For member of Congress, 22d district, Frederick B. Stowe of Fulton county; for State Senator, 27th district, Arthur Playford of Montgomery county; for member of Assembly, Fulton and Hamilton districts, Miles E. Wilcox of Gloversville; for Coroners, Fulton county, Dr. John Hager of Gloversville, and Frank Houser of Gloversville.

The conventions indorsed the national platform adopted, and candidates nominated by the national convention held in June, and also the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as expressed by that convention and carried out by our officials organs and the militant Socialists organized under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. A committee was appointed to issue a statement of principles to the voters of this district.

By order of the convention,
COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS,
Per R. Schwemmer.

IMPORTANT.

All organizations of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to keep the DAILY PEOPLE fully informed as to what is being done by them during the campaign.

Reports of public meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

MALLONEY IN THE QUAKER CITY.

A Big Audience Greets the Socialist Labor Party Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17.—The meeting at which Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor candidate for president, spoke last night at the public building in this city, was a grand success in every way. Between 1,000 and 1,200 people were present. Samuel Clark was chairman. S. Schulberg was the first speaker. In a comparatively short time two other meetings at the same place, were deserted, with the exception of a baker's dozen. The Socialist held the crowd for an hour and a half.

All the fakirs were out in full force to attend the meeting. There was no attempt at interference, however.

Meetings will be held at the same place each week during the campaign.

At Work in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Under the auspices of Section Essex County, S. L. P., an open air meeting was held last night at corner Washington and Market streets. Harry Carless was the principal speaker. The audience which numbered about 300 all told listened attentively to the arguments of the speakers and cheered heartily whenever a telling point was made.

Carless was in splendid form and delivered a fine address. From all appearances we can say that the arguments advanced went home direct and will have a lasting effect and bear S. L. P. fruit at the ballot-box on election day.

S. L. P. CONVENTION.

Kings County of Washington.

The County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of King County was held Sept. 2, 1900, in the S. L. P. Hall, corner Pike and Second aveune, Seattle. The convention was called to order at 10 a. m. by Walter Walker, Secretary of Section Seattle. J. A. Anthony was elected temporary chairman; Walter Walker was elected temporary secretary; committee on credentials was I. Q. Hall, Jacob Olcovich and J. W. Blakeley. Recess was taken until committee was ready to report. After report of committee on credentials being adopted the temporary officers were made permanent, thereby effecting permanent organization. The following committees were then elected: on Order of Business, Platform and Resolutions. Recess was then taken until 2 p. m. After calling to order the several committees, reports were received and the following Platform and Resolutions were adopted:

"We, the Socialist Labor Party of King county, approve the action of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in New York, June 2, 1900; and also the action of the State Convention held at Seattle, June 29, 1900; and endorse the Platform and Resolutions severally adopted by the same.

"Whereas, Class interests and class politics are inseparable; divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor fleecers are always united on the question of labor fleecing. So-called independent movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class.

"Resolved, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions or parties of the capitalist class; to support the only party that stands for working class interests—the Socialist Labor Party."

"Whereas, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportuity of employing himself and then brutally imprisons him for being unemployed and forces him to break stone with a ball and chain on his limb. Therefore, we demand the repeal of all tramp and vagrancy laws and the enactment of a law giving to every worker unemployed employment by the State at not less than $3 per day of eight hours."

"Whereas, The mere right to vote for candidates who, when elected, may act as they please during their turn of office is a mere burlesque of democracy

"Resolved, That, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the Referendum, Initiative, and Imperative Mandate, every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts at least once a month, at a public meeting of the members of the party in King County; he shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt and promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the party in King County."

"Appeal. Fellow Workers! Are you class-conscious? If you are you will vote for your class-interests. You will know that to cast your vote for your exploiters is treason to yourselves and our class. You will know that the fight between the various factions of the fleecing class is not our fight, but a fight of our fleecers for the biggest slice of the wealth we produce. You will know that the present capitalist society is rotten—that its downfall is inevitable, and you will also know that the loudest reforh-howlers will be the last ones to step down from the back of the working class upon which they are all riding. You will know that the only salvation from the present hellish system of brutalizing capitalism and degrading wage slavery is SOCIALISM. You will know that the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself. Our oppressors will not, and could not if they would. And you will know that it is the noble mission of our class, the working class, to lift society up to a higher and grander civilization—to the Socialist Commonwealth. Wage workers of Kings county rally around the banner of Socialism. Come out like men and use the only effective weapon we have—our BALLOT. Do you not hear the sound from the millions of proletarians who, throughout the world, are marching to their emancipation. We here present to you our emblem, the uplifted arm and hammer, and our slogan. Unite then at the ballot box. Grasp the Socialist Hammer, and strike the capitalist system an effective blow. On the 6th of November vote for your own party. Vote for the Socialist Labor Party."

The following are the nominations made:

Sheriff—Thomas Regan.
Prosecuting attorney—John Monette.
County Clerk—Fred Robertie.
Auditor—Bert. Jacobson.
Assessor—Wm. Koelle.
Treasurer—Fred Kutzman.
Superintendenet of Schools— Sev. M. Dehly.
Surveyor—C. O. Stickler.
Coroner—David Keetis.
Wreckmaster—Paul Wagner.
Justices of the Peace—E. P. Johnson and Jacob Olcovich.
County Commissioner—Second District—S. Plough, of Blk. River.
County Commissioner—Third District—T. Potter, of Houghton.
Senator Twenty-fourth District—J. A. Anthony, of Columbia.
For Representative—
Thirty-eighth District—. Q. Hall and J. W. Blakely.
Thirty-ninth District—Amon Johnson and Frank Crossman.
Fortieth District—J. T. Wash and J. E. F. Aiken.
Forty-first District—O. T. Kimball and Abe Brearcliff.
Forty-second District—Axel. J. Johnson and Herman Schrieber.
Forty-third District—John E. Carlson, L. M. Parker and Chas. Knauk.

The office of Supreme Judge, was left for the campaign committee to fill. The committee consists of Walter Walker, John McMullen, T. J. Dean, Eugene K. Mooroe, Wm. H. Walker.

AUGUST PALM.

The Swedish Socialist Agitator Arrives.

Visit to the Headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party—Appearance of the Man—Interview With Him—Thoroughgoing Organization of the Swedish Labor Forces—Understands America.

August Palm, the inspired apostle of Sweden, visited the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, at 2-6 New Reade street, where also is located the "Arbetaren," the Swedish socialist paper of this country.

Palm is a tailor by profession; is of middle hight and middle age, and of a rugged frame. His face, seemingly impassive in repose, quickly lights up in conversation. In an interview, which he granted the DAILY PEOPLE, he grew quickly animated, witty and brilliant. On the platform he must be an effective speaker.

Palm's experience at the very threshhold of the nation, brought him quickly in contact with the special and peculiar aspect which the Labor Movement of America presents just now. He had speedy occasion to become acquainted with labor fakirism. At the threshhold of the nation he was met by the Commissioner of Immigration who raised objections to his landing on the ground of his being a Socialist. This commissioner is Mr. T. V. Powderly, once the Grand Master Workman of an order based on the principle of the Brotherhood of Man and on the Socialist principle of the public ownership of the means of production. This one time labor leader, holding a job under the capitalist government, and ready to keep out a visitor on the ground of his being a speaker for the only, and recognizedly so, genuine movement for the salvation of the working class,—such a sight was assuredly ample introduction to the peculiar feature of the Labor Movement here.

The subject opened the conversation with August Palm, who was asked as to the movement in Sweden. He said:

"We have a political organization and an economic organization in Sweden. The former is exclusively for political activity, the latter exclusively for economic activity. But the membership of the latter is thoroughly Socialist, and works hand in hand with the political organization. They elect delegates to a central council and jointly deliberate."

"What would you do in Sweden," he was asked, "with a union that elects officers who act with the parties of the capitalists?"

Palm looked surprised and said: "Such a union does not exist."

"Suppose it did exist?"

"Impossible to suppose it."

"Would you think that, if a body of workingmen were to come up, whose officers led it regularly to the shambles of capitalism, denied the class struggle and taught that the correct policy was to 'fight capital with capital,'—would you think that such a body was a union?"

"Surely not."

"Would you bow down before the scab concern?"

"No."

"Would you think it wrong to build up a bona fide organization, and smash those scab aiders of the capitalist class?"

"Indeed not. Such a body can only be set up by capitalist interests for capitalist interests, and kept in line by labor Judases."

Palm was then told of the situation in America. But before he had heard many words he broke in with a merry twinkle in his eye and a bright expression in his solid intellectual face. He said:

"We are not as stupid as we look. We in Sweden are well informed on American affairs. We get the "Arbetaren" regularly and read it carefully. Besides we receive the DAILY PEOPLE and its weekly edition and also papers from England. These are given to a corps of translators who put into Swedish all local affairs. We know exactly the situation of the Labor Movement here. We know all about those absurd things called 'pure and simple unions,' also about the founding and magnificent work of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. We are posted on the late struggle of the Socialist Labor Party and its glorious triumph over reaction and corruption in its ranks. We feel proud of our American comrades."

It was unnecessary to say more to our Socialist visitor. He is the first foreigner we have seen here who understood the situation with the American Movement.

Palm will make a tour of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania before election day, visiting all the locals where there are large numbers of Swedish workers. After election he will tour the West.

Palm's first appearance in public will be next Sunday at Ridgewood Park where the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Party Sections are to hold a picnic.

Julius Hammer,
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Communications for the Editor should be addressed *Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung*, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the Editor.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

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City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m. at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St.

Office of Section New York, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
2d—Every Monday 8 p. m., at Club rooms 235 East Broadway.
4th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.
6th and Tenth—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
8th—Every Wednesday, 8 p m., 26 Delancey street.
9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 319 Stanton street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Residence of B. O'Toole, 353 West 50th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms 98 Avenue C.
18th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—Every Tuesday, 8p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 312 West 143d street.
25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 146 Fifth avenue.
26th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue.
28th—Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms 242 East 80th street.
30th—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 160 East 109th street.
34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 Greene avenue.
5th—1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery street.
3th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 182 Throop Avenue.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265 Third avenue.
10th—2nd and 4th Thursday, 57 North Portland avenue.
12th—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 105 North 6th street.
15th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., at 71 Manhattan avenue.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
19th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue.
20th—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street, corner Knickerbocker avenue.
21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Scheilein's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, [illegible] Hall, [illegible] Third av.

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Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street, Room 7.
LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.
LYNN, MASS.
J. F. Coyle, 290 Washington street.
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Holds, 526 White street.
MALDEN, MASS.:
Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street.
MILFORD, CONN.
Andrew Healy, P. O. Box 465.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 932 Sixth street.
Robert Schroeder, 460 Greenfield Avenue.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S.
MONTREAL, CAN.
J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal ave.
NEWARK, N. J.:
H. Carless, A. P. Wittel, } 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.:
M. Steel, 126 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. Sobey, 143 Ferry street.
NEW LONDON, CONN.:
Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.
Wm. McCormick.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.:
Leon Lacoste, 2611 Carondelet Walk street.
OAKLAND, CAL.
H. J. Schade, 718 Fifth street.
PASCOAG, R. I.
Gus Marsin, Box 325.
PATERSON, N. J.:
Richard Berdan, 94 Clinton street.
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.:
Chas. Zolot, 1511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.:
Carl Kirk, 127 Ann street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wm. I. Marshall, 406 Rider avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
PUEBLO, COLO.:
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue.
READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
REDCLIFF, COLO.:
P. J. Ryan.
REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street.
RENSSELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasius, N Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
RIVERSIDE, CAL.:
A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
C. Luedecke, 326 St. Josephs avenue.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 2 Vernon avenue
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3d street
F. W. Low, 908 Larkin St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.
Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.
SAN JOSE, CAL.
SAN PERDO, CAL.
Christian Petersen.
Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
SALEM, MASS.:
John White, 3 Dodge street, Ct.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street.
SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.
SLOAN, N. Y.:
N. Van Kerkvoorde.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.
J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.
Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Edw. R. Markley, Socialist Headquarters Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street.
TACOMA, WASH.
C. Larsen, 3009 Warner stret.
TROY, N. Y.:
F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.
UNION HILL, N. J.:
Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
C. H. King, P. O.
WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 372.
WILKINSBURG, PA.:
Jas. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.
Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
WORCESTER, MASS.:
John Youngjohns, 228 So. Bridge street.